The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII--NO. 3741. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

THE EXPEDITION TO TEXAS.

ATTACK UPON SABINE PASS.

Loss of the Gunboats Clifton and Sachem.

Return of Our Forces to New-Orleans.

A PATRIOTIC ADDRESS.

The United States Mail steamship *Columbia*, D. B. BARTON, Commander, from New-Orleans, Sept 13, with mails and passengers to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., and with a cargo of cotton and sugar, arrived last evening. The *Columbia* experienced heavy weather during the entire passage.

On the 12th inst., the expedition against Texas under Gen. FRANKLIN, returned to New-Orleans, having failed to effect a landing at Sabine Pass, Texas. The gunboats *Clifton* and *Sachem* were both lost in the attempt to take the rebel batteries.

We are again indebted to E. HENDERSON, Esq., purser of the *Columbia*, for prompt delivery of our dispatches.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

RETURN OF FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION—REVIEW OF NEGRO TROOPS—GEN. GRANT'S ACCIDENT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 12.

The expedition to Texas has failed for the present. The force was attempted to be landed at Sabine Pass, though Gen. BANKS had full information that there were batteries there, at least so I am told by naval officers, and might have sent the force by some other route that would have answered every purpose. Still it is hardly ever right to cast blame on anyone for a disaster of which we know so little as we do of this. I am inclined to think the expedition was got up in a great hurry and without due preparation. I do not see why we should be in such a hurry to get into Texas. That job will keep a few weeks at least. The loss of the gunboats *Clifton* and *Sachem*, and the delay, are the only results of this "disaster," over which the rebels are so jubilant and the Union men so disheartened.

GEN. GRANT

is still confined to his room, and though he is recovering gradually, he is not yet able to be moved to the boat. The confinement must be irksome to him, but he bears it like a philosopher. There is a curious fact about this affair. Gen. GRANT, though the most modest man in the world, is vain of his horsemanship, and justly so too. Now, if he had not been so good a rider, he might have got off with a less injury. His horse leaped with such force against the carriage, that he was thrown over on his side, but as Gen. GRANT held his seat in spite of the dash, of course he fell under the horse. If he had been thrown he would not have been so badly hurt. It is rather hard, though, that a man should be so severely punished for the only weakness he possesses, and so slight a one at that.

INSPECTION OF NEGRO TROOPS.

The day before yesterday, Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS and a small party of officers went down to Forts Jackson and St. Philip to inspect the negro troops at those points. They consist of the Fourth Louisiana Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, and a company of heavy artillery. The former is commanded by Col. C. W. DREW, formerly of the Seventy-fifth New-York; the latter by Capt. LORING, of the Thirteenth Maine. There are six companies of the Fourth Louisiana at Fort Jackson, and four at Fort St. Philip, all of which were reviewed and drilled by Gen. THOMAS. Truth compels me to say that they made a very poor exhibition. With the exception of Col. DREW, I did not notice any officer who seemed to understand his business thoroughly, though there are doubtless some. There are many good reasons for this deficiency, the most important of which is, that until within a very short time the men have been at work on fortifications, and have never had an opportunity to drill. But there is no good reason why officers so wretchedly incompetent should be appointed to a negro regiment. The colored troops ought, at least, to have as good a chance as the white. Still, it was easy to see that in what they had learned they were remarkably proficient, and under the tutorship of Gen. THOMAS, who went among the men himself and instructed the officers in the proper words of command, they learned some lessons which they will never forget. One could see even better than if the regiment had been perfectly drilled, the excellent material of which it is composed, and the extraordinary aptitude of the negroes for military manœuvres. Col. DREW is an excellent officer and full of energy; and his whole heart and mind are thoroughly in this work. By patience and perseverance he can make the regiment worthy of the service, but he must have more intelligent help from his officers.

Gen. THOMAS visited both the forts, and after he had left Fort St. Philip, and was on his way back, he was reminded that he had omitted to review the company of heavy artillery which is stationed there, commanded by Capt. LORING, formerly of the Thirteenth Maine. Notwithstanding the heat and the exposure to which he had been subjected, the General determined to return and see this company, and it was well he did so, for the poor fellows were feeling very badly to think that they had been slighted; and, moreover, this exhibition of drill and discipline commanded the magnificent admiration of every one who witnessed it. Both with their muskets and at the heavy guns they were prompt, exact and correct in their movements. They are rather slow yet, but with practice they will become as active as could be desired. They are a fine body of men, and their Captain received the hearty commendation of Gen. THOMAS, which ought to fill the measure of his ambition in the direction of praise.

All the troops were addressed both by Gen. THOMAS and Gen. KIRBY SMITH, of Gen. GRANT'S Staff, who was one of the party. The former told them, in a few simple words, what he had come here for, and what he hoped to accomplish. He said that he expected their help and coöperation, exhorting them to do their duty, and then eloquently alluded to the great opportunity now afforded their race to prove to the world that manhood which, for generations, has been so cruelly denied them, by joining their efforts with that of the white race to save our common country from the ruin and disgrace with which it is threatened by the authors of the rebellion, and earning for themselves and their posterity homes in the land and the position of men in the nation. Gen. SMITH spoke in a similar strain, and gave some account of the battle-field of Milliken's Bend, as it appeared to him after the fight. He said he saw white and black men lying side by side on the ground, killed by the bayonet—the first instance, to his knowledge, in this war, where bayonets had crossed. The men listened in rapt attention to everything that was said, and before the party left, gave three rousing cheers for Gen. THOMAS, and, at the request of Gen. THOMAS, three more for the President of the United States. The occasion will be memorable to those men as long as they live. Their soldierly pride has been aroused, and they have been shown that they are cared for, that they are an object of concern to the Government. They have been visited by the immediate representative of the President of the United States, and he has spoken words of kindness, commendation and encouragement to them which they will never forget. I understand it is the intention of Gen. THOMAS to visit all the negro regiments on his way up the river. In no way could their interest and their ambition be so effectually excited.

NEGRO WIT.

One little incident occurred, which was at the time highly amusing, but which will lose half its point by being in print. It was a real live impromptu joke by a negro. One could hardly expect such a thing from a chattel, but as Balaam was unquestionably surprised at hearing words of rebuke from a braying donkey, so we may be excused for hearing a joke from the mouth of a "fellow-citizen of African descent." As the party passed by the guard, who came down upon him presenting arms, Gen. THOMAS stopped and entered into familiar conversation with him. He asked one strapping fellow if he would shoot a rebel if he got a chance, to which the chattel replied, that he thought he would. "But would you stick a bayonet in him?" "I would, if he didn't outrun me," the man replied, briskly and promptly, at the same time showing a very elegant assortment of ivory; which all hands pronounced a very good joke considering the source.

A CORRECTION.

In my last I gave you a statement of the city expenses for the last year compared with those under the city government in the Confederacy. I stated the expenses for the year ending July 1, 1862, at about $3,800,000. It should have been $3,100,000. The mistake is chargable to the printed report from which I got the figures. The clerk had added some cash balance or something of that sort, into the wrong column. This reduces the advantage which the military city government has over the Confederate in point of economy to about $1,000,000 a year, instead of $1,600,000. A municipal election is to be ordered soon, I am told, and then if the people prefer a Mayor of their own choosing, they can have the privilege by paying a $1,000,000 a year for it. J. A. W.

Further of the Texas Expedition.

A correspondent of the *World* writes from New-Orleans under date of Sept. 12:

"When FRANKLIN'S men went down the river and WASHBURNE'S corps moved by railroad to Brashear and Bayou Bœuf, a week ago to-day, the two Federal gunboats *Clifton* and *Sachem* moved down Berwick Bay to the Gulf. FRANKLIN'S transports were accompanied by three gunboats, the *Arizona*, the *Quaker City*, and, I think, the *St. Charles*. HERRON'S column was taken by steamboats to the mouth of Red River to go to Simmsport. Till to-day, beyond rumors, we have heard nothing definite from the movement. This evening it was well known in the city that a number of vessels chartered as transports for the movement had been discharged or released from the engagement. Later, we knew of the arrival of one or two of FRANKLIN'S transports from Sabine Pass, and learned that others were coming up the river. At the same time some of the vessels that went on the expedition came back to Berwick Bay, and landed the troops at Brashear City. The Twelfth Connecticut, which was lately withdrawn from Brashear to Algiers, was ordered back again to-day, and two regiments only, of WEITZEL'S division, under command of Acting Brigadier BIRGE, of the Thirteenth Connecticut, remained in camp near Thibodeaux.

From various sources to-night we gain the following authentic information about the movement: The *Clifton*, at Brashear, took on board two companies of the Seventy-fifth New-York regiment, and when she and the *Sachem* moved down the bay, Confederate Col. MAJOR'S force at Camp Bisland, watching the movement, immediately marched for Vermillion Bay to repel the entrance of the Federal force at that point.

In the event of their not entering that bay, it is known to have been MAJOR'S intention to push on to Sabine Pass. Day before yesterday the two gunboats arrived at the Pass, the *Clifton* taking the lead, and the *Sachem* following. When they got in they were exposed to a raking fire from both sides of the bay. It is not known that MAJOR had arrived, but Sabine Pass was well fortified, and the armament consisted of the heaviest siege guns. Capt. CROCKER, of the *Clifton*, fired a broadside, and in turning to fire the other broadside his boat grounded and stuck fast on the flat. He was exposed to a very heavy fire. Some of the soldiers or sailors on board, without CROCKER'S orders, ran up a white flag. In view of his hopeless condition, Capt. CROCKER turned one of his largest guns and fired through the machinery, completely disabling the gunboat. He then spiked his guns. Meanwhile, two Confederate gunboats came down and captured the *Sachem*. FRANKLIN'S gunboats and transports entered the Pass just in time to see the last of the brief action. One or two soldiers escaped from the *Clifton* and swam toward FRANKLIN'S transports, and were taken on board. They say that there was not a man in the after part of the *Clifton* who was not killed or wounded by the fire from the batteries on shore. Those remaining on board were of course taken prisoners. Capt. JOHNSON and his men on the *Sachem* are also prisoners, and his gunboat was taken. The *Clifton* is believed to be a wreck, and useless to the Confederates.

This disaster, the low stage of water, and the quite unexpectedly formidable resistance, no doubt induced FRANKLIN to run back again, and to abandon that part of the movement. The news first reached us by a gunboat arriving from Sabine Pass at Brashear, and thence by telegraph to this city. HERRON'S men have not been heard from to-day. Up to this evening not a regiment had crossed the bay from Brashear. The arrival of the transports here to-day should give us full details of the Sabine Pass affair in time for the *Columbia's* mail to-morrow. It is believed that the movement will now begin *de novo*, FRANKLIN'S corps going to Brashear, and the army then moving across the Bay, to follow the old track along the Teche. We shall know soon.

A Spirited and Patriotic Address.

From the *New-Orleans Era*, of the 12th inst., we take the following interesting document, which is a reply to a fraudulent petition published some months since by the French Secessionists of New-Orleans:

To the French Nation, and in general to all Liberal and Progress-loving People—A Protestation of the French Citizens of New-Orleans.

In Christian Unity and Universal Liberal Harmony, for the Triumph of Order, Civilization and Progress; in Opposition to a Seditious and Clandestine Petition, issued by Anarchical and Barratrous Associations:

In the name of the true French citizens in New-Orleans, in Louisiana, and in all the South of the United States, representing collectively the thirty-five millions of Frenchmen, loyal in heart and soul, who inhabit the soil of the mother country, and natural lovers of all freedom and human emancipation, in detestation of the disorders and anarchy, moral as well as material, civil as well as political, which are the invariable results of tyranny, political corruptions and despotism:

We, the undersigned, having been apprized, through authentic and reliable sources, that a sort of clandestine and compromising petition had been sent to France, at the commencement of last July, for the culpable and premeditated purpose of preventing the loyal and humane sentiments of true Frenchmen, and of engendering here deplorable hatreds and conflicts, destructive of that peace and harmony so ardently desired, and so necessary among peoples and races;

Whereas, Copies of the abovementioned petition were published and approved by papers favoring the servile system and the secession anarchy, accusing the loyal citizens and the oppressed race of imaginary tendencies and false and insulting conspirations, and this in the name of the Frenchmen of New-Orleans, which was so much the more perfidious that the said petition was signed by several pretended French citizens;

Whereas, We, the undersigned French citizens, who have not participated in the perpetration of that fraudulent petition, nor in any similar doings, and who have always maintained ourselves in a courteous and benevolent passiveness, friendly to humanity and good order; so infernal an enterprise, while it insults and deceives the French nation, is also gravely insulting to us, is injurious to our reputation, and places us in a most critical and dangerous position;

Whereas, moreover, In case that the pretended French citizens who are the authors of that clandestine petition and of many other collateral machinations, be subjected to researches and severities; it behooves us to remain absolute strangers to the felonious and otherwise criminal acts constantly contrived and perpetrated by the pretended French citizens, signers of the said petition, who constitute the Franco-anarchical Associations, and to declare ourselves wholly innocent of all participation, whether moral or material, in the satanical performances of the said Associations:

Whereas, furthermore, It is truly revolting and insupportable to witness and to endure the shameful and ridiculous conduct of the abovementioned individuals, who, for the most part, as the jackdaw adorned with the plumes of the peacock, put on the respectable title of French citizen only to expose it to the general derision and contempt of all honest persons; to render it the object of spite and hatred in all the localities of the South which they inhabit, as well as to all the natives among which they live;

In fine, to expose the Christian peace, to stain the reputation and endanger the security of true Frenchmen, of upright citizens, and of honest proprietors and friends of harmony and good order, who are favored with the sad advantage of living among them;

Whereas, finally, Of those pretended Frenchmen, the most untoward are the very *leaders*, a sort of vain and ambitious demagogues, who, although utterly inadequate to govern minds and individuals, are ever bent upon imposing their control upon us, and upon swaying and tyrannizing over us everywhere, in everything, and under all circumstances; under the insidious and fallacious pretext of protecting us! And how could they protect others, they who are so powerless as not to be able to control their own conduct, nor to protect themselves? Accordingly their authority and their tyranny are generally sooner or later seen to terminate in overthrow and non-existence, particularly of those who pretend that "happiness and prosperity are insured to the country in proportion to the number of balls shot upon the inoffensive people."

Against all the abovementioned individuals we strenuously protest, we reject their control and direction, as well as their authority, and we trample under foot all their pretensions, whatever they be.

In view of these considerations, then,

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, protest against all infractions to Constitutional laws, to the principle of unity and Christian civil action to generous and loyal sentiments, to fraternal customs, and to the directions promotive of temporal and spiritual progress of our Mother Country, as well as to the sacred principle of equality and harmony among individuals and races professed and practiced here by whatever individual or race that may be.

Resolved, moreover, That we, the undersigned and adherents, all liberal and fraternal citizens, the friends of justice, harmony and good order, and for these reasons regarding ourselves as the only true representatives of the liberal French nation here, of which we form an integral portion; also, in view of the aforementioned considerations, we, in security and in truth, absolutely and entirely disown and annul every connection with all caste and all Slavery association, involving the loss or forfeiture of our nationality.

Resolved, furthermore, As a consequence of, and a corollary to what precedes, viz., that wearied, provoked and incensed by the deplorable coöperation of the pretended neutral papers with the Pro-Slavery, barratrous, jesuitical and rebel crews, for the most part outlaws, proscribed by the nations as well as by civilization and Christianity, we protest that the abovementioned papers and others embodying the same spirit and tending to the same effect, no more represent the French spirit than they favor progress, nor at all the sacred principles and sentiments of Christian harmony that should exist between peoples, races and individuals. That they neither represent, by any means, the sentiments, the vows nor the immortal and reformatory principles of the true independent French nation of 1789, that glorious and sacred home of the oppressed, that august land of freedom for all races and peoples of the two continents!

Resolved, That for the preceding causes we reject, repudiate and condemn the spirit, and the letter of the abovementioned papers, and of all publications connected with *their system, corruptive of the public opinion, as well as of all moral, political or other truth*; declaring ourselves strenuously opposed to all that they published or accomplished to this day, and to all that they may accomplish hereafter.

Resolved in fine, That we, the undersigned French citizens, openly and most strenuously protest, to the whole extent of our power and rights, against all writings, manifestoes, papers, libels, petitions, or all proceedings and enterprises whatever, opposed to the sacred principles of Christian Unity and loyal harmony, edited, published or signed by pretended French citizens, enemies of the nation of the United States, in the midst of which we live, and of which doings the tendencies and purpose would naturally be to betray or to impede the measures of self-defence and pacification of the Government which gives us hospitality. Moreover, against all machinations, promotive or incitive of a rebellious spirit upon the public mind, and calculated to engender, in process of time, agitations and antagonisms which often result in armed conflicts, or in reactive and violent abuses against such or such a race, such or such an origin or nationality—all things opposed to the sacred principles of harmony between individuals and races, professed by constitutional and liberal France. All, regardless of and detrimental to the new wants of peoples, and to the harmonious relations of mutual benevolence and courtesy, in which it is our duty and our dignity to maintain ourselves, from a respectful regard and consideration for the Nation and the Government which shelters and protects us.

Resolved, finally, That, for all the united causes before enumerated, we, the signers of the present PROTESTATION, solemnly reclaim for ourselves and for our adhering brethren, residing in all the Southern States, the legitimate and glorious title of French Citizens, and the inviolable right of representing, in all times and places, as well as under all circumstance, the great majority of the French population, in whose midst are found convictions and opinions the most wholesome and intellects the most enlightened and the most respectable. Population of heroes! which sympathizes with all the ardor of its soul for the deliverance of oppressed races and classes, for the solidarity of people; in a word for the sacred cause of Christian unity and loyal harmony, and indissoluble allegiance with the Federal Union.

In testimony to which we have signed this Protestation, in our name as well as in that of all truly loyal French citizens who reside in the South of the Union, who sincerely wish for the reign of good order, honest property and harmony among us, as well as among all citizens and inhabitants of the American Republic.

In order that the present Protestation may be unknown to no one, after having been read, adopted and signed, it shall be published in all the papers of America and of France, whose sympathies are now, as in '89, in favor of Independence, Liberty, Unity, and sacred Harmony, as well as of the Triumph of the Free, Progress-favoring Federal Union.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 24, 1863.

OPERATIONS AT CHARLESTON.

Arrival of the McClellan with 100 Prisoners—Gen. Gillmore Mounting Siege Guns at Cumming's Point to Bombard Charleston.

The United States steamship *McClellan*, Capt. GRAY, arrived here yesterday, from Hilton Head the 15th, and Morris Island the 16th, at 10:15 A. M. She brings a mail, a number of passengers and 100 rebel prisoners taken at Fort Wagner.

Gen. GILLMORE was busy mounting heavy guns at Wagner and Cumming's Point to bombard Charleston City, and was somewhat annoyed by the rebel fire from James Island. The casualities on the Union side were few.

Sumter was yet in the hands of the rebels. The siege was progressing favorably.

Postal Construction.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, APPOINTMENT OFFICE, Sept. 8, 1863.

The publication of the following construction of the new Postal law in regard to the *weight* of packages which may be sent *free* through the mails is deemed important to the public, and especially to persons connected with the several Executive Departments and Bureaus at Washington:

The maximum weight of packages which may be sent through the mails is limited to *four pounds*, except Congressional documents and books published or purchased by order of Congress. It was not the intention of the law to prescribe a smaller limit to *franked* packages to or from any of the Executive Departments or Bureaus, as that would exclude from the mails a large portion of the official correspondence of the Government.

The limitation of packages to *four ounces*, in the 42d section of the law, was intended to *enlarge* the privilege of members of Congress, theretofore limited to *two ounces*, and the omission in the printed law of the words "to Senators and Members of Congress," (as in the original bill,) after the word "granted," in the last sentence of that section, leads to an erroneous construction of the true intent and meaning of the law.

The Postmaster-General, therefore, directs that all packages otherwise entitled to go free, to and from the several Executive Departments and Bureaus at Washington, and not exceeding four pounds in weight, be allowed free transmission through the mails.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Effects of the Storm.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 19.

During the storm yesterday, among other damage done in the Lower Potomac, two schooners were capsized, the rain destroyed the crops, and the swollen stream carried away last night the Railroad bridge at Laurel. In consequence of the last, the trains to and from Baltimore were delayed.

The Canadian Parliament.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Sept. 19.

The debate on the motion of "No confidence in the Government," terminated this morning. The Government were sustained by two majority.

The Draft in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, Sept 19.

The draft in this District, which was to have commenced on Monday, has been postponed for a few days.

Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 18.

The sales of Five-twenties to-day amounted to $250,000. Deliveries of bonds are made to Sept. 9.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

A Stirring Campaign in Prospect—Burnside's Advance and its Fruits—East Tennessee Redivivus—Parson Brownlow's "Ventilator"—Rosecrans Wooing Chattanooga—Nashville Papers—Churches Reopening.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1863.

The Fall campaign which has already opened auspiciously for the Union arms, promises to be stirring in character and momentous in results. The operations before Charleston, may have seemed to make tantalizingly slow progress. But this is only so to those who fail to appreciate the various and formidable difficulties to be overcome. That Charleston, in spite of its bristling defences, is destined at no remote day, to be ours, is a confidence very generally inspired, by Gen. GILLMORE'S genius, skill and resources. What he has done, is a pretty sure pledge of what he can do and will do; while Mobile, stretching out her arms to the victors on other stubbornly contested fields, asks and will receive speedy deliverance. The yoke that she has borne so long, has proved to her a terribly oppressive burden. It is fitting that the freedom from the galling pressure which her spirit is sighing for, and the spirit of battle-wearied Alabama none the less, should no longer be withheld. She is likely, very soon, to have the joy of pointing to the Stars and Stripes waving above her housetops, and to exchange congratulations with Nashville and Vicksburgh and New-Orleans.

Advancing on the same great path of success, is BURNSIDE with his columns. Kingston he already holds, and Knoxville was entered by his troops on the 4th inst.; so at least, a dispatch received last night announces, without, however, giving details. This result has been confidently looked for. It is hailed with special joy by the gallant East-Tennesseans in our army, and by all from that scourged region, whom rebel violence and cruelty have forced from their homes. You should see the intense interest with which these brave soldiers watch every step of BURNSIDE'S progress, and how they exult in the prospect of having their beloved section rid of the hated sway of the bloody-minded desperadoes who have infested it. To enlist in the army of the Union, *they* have surmounted difficulties before which anything but the most determined patriotism, would have cowered and shrunk. They have been cut off from communication with their families by letter. In hundreds of instances they have received no tidings whatever, from the time they entered the service, of the loved ones left behind. The anxiety, suspense, fear, arising from this, have, in cases that have fallen under my eye, inflicted heart-wounds resulting as fatally as fever and the bullet often do.

But all this is being changed. The redemption of Tennessee is nigh at hand. The inland places will soon be as accessible to loyal people as those of her neighbor Kentucky. Her long-suffering soldiers will soon be able to write letters home, and receive letters in reply, while her sick and wounded men will not be forced to continue in hospital, from not being able to avail themselves of a discharge, rendered necessary by shattered health, to return to their friends and firesides.

Parson BROWNLOW, who has been doing service here for several months, as an agent of the United States Treasury, is particularly jubilant at the near prospect of relaunching the Knoxville *Whig*. He expects to issue his first number in about three weeks. He purposes to change its former well-known title by a somewhat significant *addendum*. Instead of the Knoxville *Whig*, its name is now to be *Brownlow's Knoxville Whig and Rebel Ventilator*. From his prospectus, issued yesterday, I extract a paragraph, setting forth the plans of the writer, and containing a touch or two strongly characteristic:

"I propose to publish a weekly and tri-weekly journal, bearing the above title, at Knoxville, in East Tennessee—and the weekly paper, made up from the contents of the tri-weeklies, I propose to send out to distant subscribers for two dollars per annum, *invariably paid in advance*. Subscriptions and remittances will be forwarded to me at *Cincinnati*, from which point I expect to ship my paper and materials. I expect to issue the first number in October, as it was in that month, two years ago, my paper was crushed out by the God-forsaken mob at Knoxville, called the *Confederate Authorities*. I will commence with this hell-born and hell-bound rebellion, where the traitors forced me to leave off—and all who wish the paper, would do well to begin with the first issue, as I intend that single paper shall be worth the subscription price to any unconditional Union man!"

Mr. BROWNLOW'S successful visit to the North, after his release from prison, has, no doubt, enabled him to be ready to replace the paper destroyed by the one he proposes to start. That it will be earnestly, unreservedly devoted to the Union, the Parson's character and history are the amplest pledge. It will, no doubt, find at once a wide circulation. And there is as little doubt that the fiery energy with which it will combat secession, and expose the horrid iniquity which has bathed the land in blood, will do potent service to a cause which demands, if ever cause did, not a tame, lukewarm support merely, but one that is decided, thoroughly earnest and uncompromising.

We are awaiting, perhaps with a little impatience, tidings of the capture of Chattanooga. This the distance-scorning lightning will have made your readers acquainted with probably before this paper reaches you. We do not underrate the obstructions that the mountainous region beyond the Tennessee offers to the progress of ROSECRANS, but the high estimate put upon the General's prowess and ability is apt to lift expectation a little too high. Chattanooga ours, it is not easy to foresee any successful opposition in Georgia to the advance of ROSECRANS. With his superb army, and those of GRANT and BANKS, in the heart of the Gulf States, with the magical *prestige* of victory attending them all, the "anaconda's coils" may, after all, prove a fitting illustration to set forth their joint work and its results. A little longer waiting will enable us to see.

A new daily paper, called the Nashville *Journal*, made its appearance on Thursday last. It is under the editorial charge of Col. L. C. HOUK, connected till lately with the *Daily Press* of this city. It supports the Union earnestly, and will yield no terms, but submission, to the rebellion. This paper makes the fourth daily one now published here, the *Press*, *Union* and *Dispatch* being the others. Louisville, with a population of 75,000, has no more. *If* they can all be sustained, the fact would seem to show Nashville less paralyzed in enterprise and business than would be inferred from her bitter experiences of the past two years.

The evidence that confidence and better feeling are making progress, is found in the reopening of several churches long closed. I have seen statements made in Northern papers, by persons passing through here, in regard to the religious condition of Nashville, which show strange lack of information on the part of the writers. A letter in the New-York *Observer* of Aug. 27 draws a picture of the "religious desolation" prevailing here, hardly relieved by a ray of light. The writer says: "The *two* Presbyterian churches of Nashville are without any Sabbath-day ministrations, and the families are growing up without a church. So is it with other churches in the city—scarce a sermon on the Sabbath for the 30,000 (?) souls of Nashville."

Now of the two Presbyterian churches above, one, the second, has had regular services, morning and evening, ever since the place was occupied by our forces. Of two other Presbyterian churches (Cumberland by name,) one has also continued open, its pastor holding stated services, and having usually good audiences. The Episcopal and Catholic churches in the heart of the town have held services uninterruptedly, while the various hospitals have regularly had theirs. So that if "scarce a sermon" has been *heard* in Nashville, it was because those not hearing would not go where they might hear. The First Presbyterian Church, a Methodist and a Baptist Church, have recently been vacated as hospitals, the last two having already resumed Sabbath services, while the first is nearly ready to do so. This will furnish ample facility and accommodation for all who may desire to attend church.

No rain has fallen here now for over a month. The contrast between this and the two first Summer months, is very marked. Everything looks parched, and a walk by the wayside is suffocating. The weather, however, is temperate, and the health of the city good. N. S.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF CORK.

The Question of Recognition Still Discussed.

THE MEXICAN THRONE.

RUMORED ACCEPTANCE OF MAXIMILIAN.

The Polish Insurrection.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The British steamship *City of Cork*, TIBBETS, from Liverpool 5th inst., and Queenstown 7th, at 2½ P. M., with 500 steerage passengers, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

Eighth inst., 3 A. M., 58 miles west of Fastnet, exchanged night signals with a stranger, supposed the *Kangaroo*, bound in; 14th, at 5½ A. M., latitude 47° 52′, longitude 47° 50′, exchanged night signals with the British steamship *Persia*, hence for Liverpool; 15th, at 5 P. M., latitude 44° 23′, longitude 53° 38′, passed steamship *City of Limerick*, bound to Liverpool, and bark *John Hull*, bound east.

From the Cork papers of the 7th inst.—two days later than those by the *Arabia*—we make up the following extracts:

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* thinks that MICHEL CHEVALIER'S pamphlet heralds in an unmistakable tone the prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the French Emperor. This time the trumpet emits no uncertain sound, but every note rings out the knell of the North American Union and the birth of a separate independent Government at Richmond.

The announcement respecting the victualing of the *Florida* at Brest in the *Moniteur* is supposed to be a still more explicit declaration on the part of France that the period of neutrality is fully passed.

The *Globe* in a leader says, as far as it is possible to judge of American affairs at this distance and with the meagre information at its disposal, it appears that the plans of the Federals can only be defeated by very vigorous operations in Eastern Virginia.

SCARCITY OF LABOR IN ENGLAND.

In an article upon this subject, the London *Globe* regrets that the crops have been permitted to rot for want of hands to pick them, and says:

"It was not a question of price, for almost any price has been offered to draw hands. As much as two guineas a week have been made even by women, and that in the purely unskilled labor of hop-picking. The fact is, that during the last few years the Irish harvesters have ceased to come over to England in the numbers they used to come. *The poor wretches whose corpses are rotting on the banks of the Potomac and the Rappahannock, and their scarcely less wretched compatriots under arms, have been missed in England, and there are none to supply their place.*"

In adverting to the above extract, which it calls an "admission, but in unseemly terms," the Cork *Herald* says:

"This style of writing recalls the savage exultation of the *Times*, after the famine, when it announced that 'the Celts are gone—gone with a vengeance.'"

THE THRONE OF MEXICO.

The deputation from Mexico to offer to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN the throne of Mexico, has arrived in France.

PARIS, Sept. 5.

The *Pays* of this evening believes that the acceptance of the Mexican throne by the Archduke MAXIMILIAN no longer admits of doubt. The same journal does not consider it possible to attribute the pamphlet, *France, Mexico and the Confederate States*, to an official source.

FRANCE.

The *Opinione Nationale*, of the evening of Sept. 5, states that the King of Prussia, on receiving the Aid de Camp of the Emperor of Russia, is reported to have stated that he had nothing to add to what he said to the Emperor on the subject of the Frankfort Congress.

M. DROUYN DE LHUYS received NUBIA PACHA to-day. A Council of Ministers will be held on Monday.

SATURDAY, Sept. 5.

The *Constitutionnel* announces that M. CHEVALIER has tendered his resignation as Sequestrator of the united journals, and the Tribunal of Commerce has designated M. GRANDGUILLOT to fill the office.

An Imperial decree appoints the Mexican General MARQUEZ commander of the Legion of Honor.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 5.

The Bourse closed very firm. Rentes closed at 39f. 20c., or 30c. higher than yesterday.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

From the Paris Temps.

La France laughs at the Monroe doctrine, and will not admit that this display of Anglo-Saxon temper can be regarded seriously. If *La France* had remembered that the Monroe doctrine was enunciated for the first time against the Holy Alliance, at the moment when reactionary Europe had just reëstablished order in France, it would have seen that this Monroe doctrine has for us Frenchmen a character which inspires anything but ridicule. It was, in fact, against the Holy Alliance and its projects that the manifesto of President MONROE was directed in 1823; and, strangely enough, it was an attempted monarchical restoration in Mexico which occasioned it. Do not let us ridicule this doctrine, therefore, even though we refuse to admit it. But to judge it on its own merits, is it "absurd," as *La France* pretends; and admitting that it is not well founded, is that a reason for exposing ourselves to a more or less distant war with the United States? This is the question to examine. What, after all, is this Monroe doctrine? It is the policy of non-intervention localized; the American States do not mix themselves up in the affairs of Europe, they do not enter into what is called the European concert; on the other hand, they wish to settle their own affairs among themselves, and do not consider that the European States should mix themselves up more in the affairs of America than the American States mix themselves up in the affairs of Europe. This is the basis of the Monroe doctrine, and in criticising it we have merely to suppose our positions inverted. Let us suppose, therefore, that North America, during one of the revolutions which have occurred in Spain, Italy, Greece, or Belgium, wished to interfere under the pretext of reëstablishing order; that she took possession of the capital of the country in a state of revolution; that she suspended the liberty of the Press; and that, finally, she proclaimed a republic with or without the coöperation of an assembly of the notables, what would the European Powers have said, especially those nearest the State in question? Would they have accepted the American intervention, or would they have protested? It may readily be believed that they would have invoked on such an occasion the doctrine of European equilibrium, which, after all, is not more sacred or more defensible than the Monroe doctrine. Why should not the United States do with regard to Mexico what France would do with regard to Belgium? Let us leave this part of the question; let us admit that from a lofty point of view the principle of the solidarity of nations is superior to the Monroe doctrine; let us admit, moreover, that to possess its full value the principle of nonintervention ought not to be circumscribed. But, then, let us seriously examine the question of interests, and let us ask ourselves what interest France can have in inflicting upon American patriotism one of those injuries that are never forgiven. Is it merely the question of founding a monarchy in Mexico? We really see no interests which justify our intervention, for directly we have quitted Mexico an intervention in favor of JUAREZ or some other would follow our intervention in favor of the clericals. What reason should we have for being astonished by such an intervention, and could the most serious diplomatist gravely say that France, which is a thousand leagues from Mexico, has a right to interfere while the United States could not do so without committing a crime? And yet, if we did not defend the government established by us, to what end establish it? At the bottom of all this, therefore, is the French protectorate establishing itself at first in Mexico, advancing step by step, now by the recognition of the Slave States, perhaps, and now by successive interventions among the various Latin republics; in a word, it is the French flag opposed to the Union flag, a conflict the consequences of which are incalculable. Either there is or there is not something at the bottom of the Mexican question; and, if there is, we do not hesitate to say that we consider it deeply to be regretted, and that in such an antagonism we see a source of expense, of loss of life, of dangers of all kinds, which *La France* has no right to treat lightly. Under any circumstances, we should be at the same time compelled to admit that the Americans are not without justification in feeling alarmed when they see a Government established in Mexico which seems to have rather an ardent sympathy with the rebel States.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

LEMBERG, Saturday, Sept. 5.

The Narodowa *Gazette* announces that 300 Russians were driven over the Gallician frontier by the insurgents the day before yesterday.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 5.

The *Nation* believes itself able to state that the French Government has no longer any serious hope of the concurrence of Austria in the Polish question.

RUSSIA.

La France of Sept. 5 says the Czar has nominated the hereditary Grand Duke hetman over all the Cossacks of the Empire.

An Imperial ukase has been published conferring fresh dignities upon Gen. MOURAVIEFF in recompense for his service.

CHINA AND DENMARK.

SHANGHAI, Wednesday, July 22.

A treaty of commerce has been concluded between China and Denmark.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sunday, Sept. 6.

The Ministry has resolved to make no concession to the Opposition.

AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, Saturday, July 25.

The shipments of gold since the departure of last mail amount to 132,750 ounces. Trade dull.

MELBOURNE, Sunday, July 26.

The new Tariff bill has passed the Assembly. The natives of Waitari had declared war, and 5,000 of them have taken the field. Gen. CAMERON has withdrawn his troops for the defence of Auckland.

RELIGIOUS BODIES AND THE WAR.

CONGREGATIONAL ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

At the last meeting of the Congregational Union at Dundee, it was resolved to send the customary fraternal address to the members of the American Congregational Union. An address has accordingly been drawn up, and appears in the *Scottish Congregational Magazine* for this month. The address is signed by Rev. ROBERT SPENCE, Mr. DAVID M'LAREN, Mr. JOHN LANG and Mr. WILLIAM J. COX. After noticing how closely the two countries are united "by the ties of common parentage, language and religion," and stating that they regard the present unexampled calamities which have overtaken America as God's judgments against national sin, and especially the sin of Slavery, the address expresses the hope that their American brethren may be enabled to look away from man, and say this evil is from the Lord, and that they may put away from them the sin of Slavery. The address then proceeds: "There are not wanting tokens that this will be the happy issue. Most heartily do we congratulate you on those recent measures of your Government which have tended so much in this direction. In the treaties spontaneously entered into for the effectual suppression of the African Slave trade; in the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia; in its prohibition 'in the Territories of the States;' in the facilities which other enactments give to the ultimate extinction of Slavery in all your States; and in the recognition of the free Governments of Liberia and Hayti, we see evident indications of a just perception of the great cause of your present troubles, and have hope that it will ere long be taken out of the way. We know not what may be the political results of the unhappy conflict now raging. That in both sections into which your States are at present divided the ultimate issue will be the extinction of Slavery, we entertain not a doubt." The address concludes by trusting that it may please the Lord to hasten the blessed day when the sword shall be beaten into the plowshare, and when the present grievous affliction shall yield the peaceable fruits of righteousness.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The Conference, in its annual address to the Methodist Societies in Great Britain, says: "We sorrow deeply over the protracted and destructive warfare still raging in the United States of America, and we earnestly invite you to join us in prayer to the Prince of Peace, that the passions of contending brethren may be allayed, and that the effusion of human blood may cease. We doubt not, indeed, that from the confused noise, and the garments rolled in blood, He who commandeth light to shine out of darkness, and maketh crooked things straight, will ultimately bring benefit to mankind, and glory to Himself. Already the night of the oppressor is broken; and Slavery—that 'execrable evil' and 'sum of all villanies'—hastens to its fall. We commend to your sympathy and prayers our brethren in America, who, with much sacrifice and many ears, are laboring for this object."

ITEMS FROM PARIS.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 3.

Mr. DOUGLAS HOME, a Scot by birth, an American by adoption, and a spirit medium by profession, brought out a few days since at DENTU'S a work on the spiritual relations between this planet and the rest of the universe. The French call it a *plaisanterie*. But it is hard to see where the jest in it lies, for it is as solemn as a funeral sermon. It contains about 300 and more ghost stories than Mr. WESLEY'S *Natural Philosophy*, and is more thrilling even than the old-fashioned romances in which the prevailing elements were love and murder, or all the modern sensational reading, *Le Secret de Miss Aurore* included. Mr. HOME'S work will doubtless prove a lucky hit so far as its sale is concerned. It is likely to have as great a run as any of Miss BRADDON'S novels. But if it affect the nerves of its readers, as did ALLAN KARDEC'S revelations, it will prove less harmless, for the hospital reports state that one-third of the lunatics in the Department of the Rhone have been driven there by the table-turning mania got up by the high priest of spiritualists in France.

The Empress left St. Cloud this evening for Biarritz. Another Ministerial Council was held a few hours after Her Majesty departed southward. *It is believed that American affairs were chiefly discussed at it, as it was deferred to give time for M. DROUYN DE LHUYS to read over the latest dispatches from Washington.*

The Archduke MAXIMILIAN will accept the crown of Mexico if Austria, France and England guarantee its peaceable possession to him. This is nothing less than a refusal, since England is not disposed to send a *corps d'armée* to keep company with Marshal FOREY'S, and Austria would do nothing of the kind.

GOV. VANCE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

From the London Herald.

The Federal organs in this country have for some time past been active in circulating the report that North Carolina is disgusted with secession, and that Gov. VANCE is desirous of reunion. The *Index* gives the following substantial contradiction to the report:

"We have before us a letter from Gov. VANCE to the agent of North Carolina in this country, dated 'Raleigh, July 10, 1863,' and from which we are permitted to make the following extracts:

"'The resources of our State and the Confederacy have developed in such a degree that we have every assurance of being able to clothe our troops with our own goods, and our vast amount of captures has given us an abundance of arms. The fall of Vicksburgh, though creating some despondency, has not discouraged us. On the whole, our prospects are better than they were this time last year. Our people are adapting themselves to a state of war, our resources are developing wonderfully, our army is becoming veteran and invincible, and our crop prospects, with the harvest already in, almost exceed belief.'"

MR. SCHOLEFIELD, M. P., ON THE WAR.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD, the member for Birmingham dined with the Birmingham Retail Brewers' Protection Society a few days ago, and acknowledged the toast of "The Borough Members." He said that the principal point on which he and his colleague in the representation (Mr. BRIGHT) differed was with respect to the American civil war, Mr. BRIGHT looking upon it probably as a war for the emancipation of the slaves. He thought that when an impartial history came to be written of that conflict, it must be stated to be, on the part of the North, as against the South, the most cruel and causeless war that was ever waged by a powerful against a weaker nation. He believed when men talked of emancipating the slaves by force of arms, they talked of that which was the most difficult measure of emancipation that could possibly be. He was as favorably disposed toward emancipation as Mr. BRIGHT. He hated Slavery as much as any man in the world could hate it, but he believed from the bottom of his heart that Slavery was not to be abolished by force of arms. It must be abolished by the same means which we in this country employed in our own colonies, by remonstrances and by putting our hands in our pockets to compensate those whom we had induced by our own laws to consider slaves as their property.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Events Since the Surrender of Puebla—Transactions at the Capital—Gen. Forey's Entree—A Threat to Stone the House of the American Minister—How the Emperor Maximilian was Made.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Saturday, July 25, 1863.

I have heretofore written to you that the City of Puebla fell on the 17th of May, and since then our communication with the coast has been entirely suspended. I will therefore resume my correspondence from that event.

ORTEGA's army was really and truly starved out, but after the French took the city, all the concealed provisions were brought out. I know this to be true, and have it, not from official reports but from impartial observers. I have seen a slip from a New-York paper stating that the French received their heavy guns on the 16th May, in the evening made a breach in the walls, and would have taken it by storm the next day had not the Mexicans surrendered. The truth is, the French could not take it by assault, and I believe that if the Mexicans had had a month's longer provisions and ammunition, the French would have retired. In fact, it is believed that FOREY proposed to leave the place, and that had it not been for BAZAINE, he with his army would have retired to Orizaba again. The French were before the city sixty-two days, the exact number that Zaragoza, in Spain, was defended. ZARAGOZA was the Commander-in-Chief of the Mexicans at Puebla, on the 5th of May, 1862, and on his death the name of the city Puebla was changed to ZARAGOZA. As you have probably already learned, the cannons were burst, the arms were broken and the colors burnt by the Mexicans before the surrender, so that there were no trophies. ORTEGA and his Generals refused to give parole and most all have managed to escape. ORTEGA is said to have bribed the guard with a purse of money subscribed by the ladies of Orizaba. How he escaped is not certainly known *here*, but that he did is, and also that he is now in his own State, Zacatecas.

Immediately after the fall of Puebla, several decrees were issued by the Mexican Government, the purport of which were to show that a vigorous defence of the city would be made, when, lo! on the 31st of May all the horses and wagons that could be found anywhere were *embargoed*. You know nothing about this word "embargo," as understood here with reference to horses. Nearly every one who owns a horse finds some one at his door authorized in the name of the Government to demand it; the horses are taken away, perhaps the carriage, and certainly the wagons; people on horseback are compelled to dismount, and on Sunday, 30th June, there was one case where a lady was obliged to get off her horse and walk, while the soldier mounted it and rode off.

On the day the Government left the city, the President of the Common Council addressed a note to each of the Consuls requesting them to organize an armed force from their respective countrymen for the preservation of order in the city. All foreigners, with hardly an exception, obeyed the call, as it was decidedly their interest to do so, and in a few hours the city was entirely under the protection of the foreign guards. The reason was that the Government took all the soldiers with it, and only left about one hundred and fifty police, double which number would not be sufficient to maintain order. As there are but few Americans here, they joined with the English and did guard at their consulate for ten days, night and day. Some 700 foreigners, all well armed, were out all that time, most of whom were on guard twelve hours out of the twenty-four; part staying at their headquarters, while the others, horse and foot, patroled the streets.

The house of the American Legation is most conspicuous and by far the handsomest in the City of Mexico. It is built on ground nationalized by the Liberal Government, which was formerly occupied by a convent. Most of the Liberals left with the Government, and then the reactionists or Church party appeared in the streets in high glee. The American Minister received notice that an attempt would be made to set fire to this house, or at least to stone it, for the priests had inflamed the minds of certain persons against those who occupied houses or property that had formerly belonged to the Church. One night some persons did actually prepare to stone the house, but the Germans, learning the fact, sent a party down, who prevented it.

The events from the time the Government left the city until the entry of the French were not of public importance. SALAS got a party to make a "pronunciamiento," and in virtue of the power thereby conferred on him, took possession of the palace. A committee of the Consuls left here to go to Puebla to ask FOREY not to permit the forces of MARQUEZ (which were ten or twenty miles from the city) to enter the city, except with the French army, as it was feared that disturbances would arise between his soldiers and the populace, who called them traitors.

Sunday, the 7th of June, Gen. BAZAINE entered the city with his division, composed of about 7,000 men, making no display of any kind, the soldiers simply marching to the barracks which had been selected for them beforehand. The next day some seventeen bodies of French soldiers were found in the city, the favorite instrument of the Mexican, the dagger or short sword, having done its work.

On the 6th, a bill was posted around the streets that his Excellency, Gen. FOREY, Commander-in-chief of the French army, would make his entry on the 10th inst., and that it was hoped the Mexicans would adorn their balconies with curtains, &c., and strew flowers in the path of their liberator and his army, and in the evening to illuminate. On the line of the procession almost every one put out a curtain on the balcony, but only in the French barber-shops, millineries, &c., was there any display. Some few ragged boys got up an occasional *viva*, but it was very languid. I saw everything, walked around the whole line of the procession, and saw no *voluntary* display except at the houses of a few noted reactionaries. After FOREY had taken possession of the city, a dinner was given to him by a few persons, almost all of whom have been concealed for two years past.

The priests, during the Liberal Government, (which really persecuted the Catholic religion,) were very quiet, and the carriage which carries the Holy Ghost and wafer around to dying people then went out without any show whatever, so that lately it went by unnoticed. As soon as the Government left it came out in great display, fine ladies carrying the candles, and cheers were occasionally given like the following: "Hurrah for God," which was sung out by a ragged urchin with what would be called here a true religious fervor. Now the priests are in full bloom, with their shovel-hats, and the carriage is driven around with boys carrying lights or candles walking by its side, and a man ahead with a large hand-bell, on hearing which good Catholics fall on their knees, and foreigners generally remove their hats and thus remain until it has gone a couple of blocks beyond.

You have probably noticed how Emperors are made, that is, how one was made here. The French Minister appointed a Common Council of thirty-five, who picked out 215 persons of the city as Notables, (asking them beforehand in some cases if they would vote for MAXIMILIAN as Emperor,) who chose a monarchical form of government, and offered the throne to MAXIMILIAN of Austria, as "Emperor MAXIMILIAN First of Mexico." How the whole affair will turn out is a great mystery. Will MAXIMILIAN come? If not, whom will the Emperor appoint in his place? One hundred thousand men are needed to establish an Emperor here. Can France spare them?

One thing greatly needed the French do well—punish crime. A few robbers are shot nearly every day. BINTRON, one of the ringleaders, who has been a terror to all travelers and to the sojourners in the suburbs of the city, often making his raids within three miles of the palace, has been shot. Trifling offences are punished by whipping, of which many Mexicans have more fear than of death. Your life is not safe here three miles from the Government-house all the year round! It may be safe for one or two years with the French, and then some evening the banditti may come, (as is very common,) and either kill you, which they would do if you had any money, or take you to the mountains and hold you until you obtained your ransom; or if you managed to escape, they would burn all you had that was not worth carrying away, or send word that unless so much money was forthcoming, it would be burnt. And after coming once, they do not forget the road. Hardly one out of a dozen of the foreigners who live within 12 miles of those who have any property or could pay a ransom, but what have been tortured for money or had to fly for their lives. The country now within five or six miles of the national palace is comparatively safe, although the stages have been robbed since the French have occupied the city, within three-quarters of a mile of it.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Judge J. F. Kinney—Sickness in Salt Lake City—Brigham Young's Vacation.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Aug. 28, 1863.

Hon. J. F. KINNEY, delegate elect from Utah to Congress, and United States Marshal GIBBS, intend to start to-morrow, per mail stage, for their homes in Nebraska, the former being on his way to Washington.

The presence of Judge KINNEY in Congress will add nothing to the Democratic vote, yet it will add something to Democratic talk and to Democratic influence. His election shows not so much Democratic principle in his constituents, as approval of the man—the Federal official who, they think, acted an unflinching, yet conciliatory part during his judicial career.

Dr. BERNHISEL, KINNEY's predecessor, will probably never sit in Congress again. He appears considerably broken, notwithstanding his temperance, almost amounting to abstemiousness. But, after all, he may wear out several heartier looking men.

As is usual in hot climates, there is considerable sickness as the Fall approaches, and the deaths increase, being just now popularly noticed. The mortality for the week past is rated at forty for this city—not a high percentage for crowded cities, but reckoned considerable here. The most common diseases are canker, putrid sore throat, disordered stomach, approaching to cholera, and fever. I might also mention mishaps and bad results of childbirth, which are not uncommon in this city, but which are not in all cases so well attended as is desirable, or, indeed, requisite for safety.

Gen. CONNOR returned to-day per mail stage, from a visit to California. Co. H, California Volunteers, went from Camp Douglas several miles to meet him. They returned with him, and with the brass band escorted him to his residence in this city, the escort, dusty as millers, continuing on to the camp. Gov. DOTY has of late been busy conciliating the Indians, and on this account probably declined attending a council or conference between Gens. CONNOR and NYE, the latter Governor of Nevada, which council or conference was to be held in Ruby Valley.

On Wednesday BRIGHAM returned from his Cache Valley trip, a rather short one, just a run there and back, with a preach or two thrown in to enliven the time. The crops in that valley are reported at one-third to one-half of last year's.

Among recent arrivals are HORACE S. ELDRIDGE and J. W. YOUNG, who have been in the States directing the Mormon immigration. They reached this city on Tuesday. Yesterday, Mr. CHANCY WEST and BRIGHAM YOUNG, Jr., returned Missionaries from Europe, arrived. The van of the Mormon immigration is reported near at hand, of which some 3,000 are on the way.

The remainder of Messrs. KIMBALL and LAWRENCE's train of goods, with several others, have arrived from the East the past week or two, so that there is now plenty of choice among the dry goods.

On Saturday a pack train of about forty men arrived from the northern mines. On Tuesday they resumed their journey to the States. A drouth prevails in Idaho, hindering the working of many claims; in others good results are common.

During the past week the weather has undergone a change. The drouth is unmitigated, but the nights have become cooler and the days very hazy, so that we can scarcely see the mountains five miles distant—a very short range of vision here.

Proposals and Probable Prices—A Scarcity of Supplies—A Sad Casualty—Obituary—The First Train.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1863.

The Commissary's and Quartermaster's Department for the troops stationed at Camp Douglas advertise for proposals for furnishing the following supplies: 400,000 pounds of flour, 215,500 pounds of fresh beef, 2,000 bushels of potatoes, 150 bushels of fine salt, 30,000 bushels of oats, 630 tuns of hay, and 1,500 cords of wood. If I may hazard a guess as to the figures which will be sent in by would-be contractors, I should say beef at 10 cents per pound, flour at 5 or 6 cents, potatoes at $1 per bushel, salt 4 or 5 cents per pound, hay $20 to $25 per tun, oats $1 per bushel, wood $10 per cord. Some of the above articles may be at lower figures, but I do not anticipate that they will. Others may be higher. There is some vagueness in the statement regarding pay. "Payments will be made in such funds as the Government may have on hand, or may furnish."

Two or three months ago I uttered apprehensions that the prices of breadstuffs would increase in Utah before the harvest of 1864. The grounds for my apprehensions were their large through emigration, the supplies needed in Idaho and Nevada, the large amounts of grain required for the sustenance of the employes and animals on the mail route, and the drouth, which has prevented the raising of even an average crop the season past. And how does the matter stand. There is comparatively little old grain in the Territory, and now, immediately after harvest, grain is rising. On the main street, business parties are already offering "cash" for wheat. The other day 1,500 bushels of wheat were purchased by a person in the counties north, for the Idaho gold mines, at $1 50, cash, per bushel. If such prices are had now, at the close of the harvest, what figures will prevail next Spring? We may reasonably expect as numerous an emigration to the western slope as this year, provided the war continues. Other demands will no doubt be equally great in 1864 as in 1863. From this the conclusion may be easily drawn, that breadstuffs next Summer will be "good pay," and not very low priced in Utah.

A sad accident occurred in Cache Valley a day or two ago. A party went out from Wellsville, bear-hunting, and in order the quicker to find out bruin, the party divided, some taking one way and some another. One of the squads perceived the brush moving a short distance from them, and instantly fired half-a-dozen shots into the brush, killing Mr. JOHN HILL, who was there instead of the bear. This was sheer carelessness, as no person who understood what he was doing would pull a trigger on a grizzly without seeing where to plant the bullet. A wounded bear is by no means a pleasant foe.

On Sunday JAMES FERGUSON died of dropsy, superinduced by intemperance, at the untimely age of 36. Deceased was a person of some note, of Irish birth, talented and intelligent. He was a Sergeant-Major in the "Mormon Battalion" of Mexican war fame. He had been Sheriff of Great Salt Lake County, Attorney-General for the Territory, Adjutant-General in the militia, member of the Legislative Council, joint editor, at first, and eventually sole editor and proprietor, of the *Mountaineer* weekly newspaper. He was also a member of the bar. His brother members held a meeting and passed a series of resolutions paying respect to his talents and social qualities, at the same time deprecating his fatal indulgence in the pleasures of the intoxicating cup.

The first train of Mormon emigrants arrived on Saturday, led by Capt. MURDOCH, consisting chiefly of Danes and Swedes. The same train brought considerable freight for the Mormon Church. The people appeared to be in good spirits, though apparently weary, and glad to reach the end of their journey.

It appears that one of the trains had a couple of stampedes on the Platte, one in the night, and another in the day, the latter while the oxen were in team. Two women were killed instantly, one man fatally, and several men and women seriously injured.

The following persons recently arrived in this city: Major Holland and Lieut. Stack, British army, from China; Mr. O. V. Hollenbeck, of New-York, from Japan—homeward bound; Mr. Edwards, of Kentucky, United States Attorney for Nevada Territory, on his way there; Hon. Hadley D. Johnson and family, of Omaha, N. T., *en route* for Idaho gold regions.

Judge DRAKE has gone to Provo to hold his Court, First District, adjourned from last Spring.

The weather has been cloudy the past week, evidently preparing for rain, so long expected and vainly.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Political Affairs—The Frost—The Damage—The State Horticultural Fair—The Water Question.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 14, 1863.

Political matters are quieting down—that is, if Copperhead machinations come under that head. The enrollment has been completed, and only three of the officers engaged in it have been murdered. I have not learned that any of the assassins have been arrested. It was found necessary in several counties to employ military force for the protection of those engaged in the enrollment. At the same time they busied themselves in hunting up deserters. In Williamson County alone, one hundred and eighty were captured. These belonged to the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth regiment, which was recruited mainly from rebel sympathizers there for the purpose of obtaining arms. So general were the desertions, that the regiment was broken up before it saw service, and its Lieutenant-Colonel is now in the rebel army.

The Copperhead organs are as bitter and vindictive as ever, attempting to stir up their partisans to resistance. Should there be a draft in this State, there will undoubtedly be difficulty and bloodshed in many localities. If there should be no trouble, it will not be for want of persistent efforts on the part of the Chicago *Times*, and papers that follow its lead, to create it. One of the worst of these—worse than the Richmond *Examiner*, according to its ability, the Quincy *Herald*—was partially mobbed by some soldiers a few days since. Gen. AMMEN, very unjustly, I think, assessed the damage and caused it to be deducted out of the soldiers' pay. This is giving a bounty for treason.

THE FROST.

The "returns are now all in," but still our estimates of the damage done by the recent frost must be very indefinite. While it is not as serious as at first reported, it is extensive enough to affect quite largely the aggregate production of the country. Some estimate that the drouth and the frost combined will leave only one-half of an ordinary crop of corn. But I regard this as altogether too steep. One-third—and if we embrace the entire corn growing district—one-fourth, I think, will cover the deficit arising from these two sources.

There are always two sides to the grain question. Before harvest the farmers, and those in their interest, are most inveterate croakers. The crops suffer from all kinds of bugs and insects, and everything injurious is exaggerated, and the idea is most inveterately inculcated that there is to be a short crop. This state of things occurs annually. On the other hand, the middle men, the purchasers of produce and those in their interest, take especial pains to proclaim the glorious prospects of an abundant harvest. Between the two it is difficult to arrive at the truth of the matter. The reports in relation to the damage by the drouth and the late frost are affected by the same influences.

It would seem that sorghum is more hardy than either corn, tobacco or buckwheat, and will stand a heavier frost. We are told that it continues to grow, and has budded out since the leaves were touched with frost. In some cases, where an observation has been taken, it has been found that it has grown from six to twelve inches since the 30th of August. The prospect for a good crop may, therefore, be regarded as fair.

Mr. CHITTENDEN publishes extracts from about one hundred and fifty of his sub-agents throughout the West, relating to the effects of the frost, their attention having been specially called to the subject. The information which they give enables one to form an opinion upon the amount of damage done, and in this respect is valuable.

There is still a large quantity of old corn in the country, and consequently there will be no scarcity, and prices will be kept down. The most serious effect will be, I am fearful, the discouragement of our farmers in relation to the experimental crops—cotton, tobacco and sorghum. But when we remember that no such frost ever occurred at this season in the West, this should not be, as it may be half a century before we shall have another such visitation.

I judge, from present appearances, that the Eastern markets will be short of their usual supply of breadstuffs this Winter. The shipments from Chicago, notwithstanding lake freights are merely nominal, have not been over 60 per cent. of the receipts for a month or two past, and I notice that the quantity of wheat reaching tide water is only about 50 per cent. of the receipts of last year.

STATE HORTICULTURAL FAIR.

The annual exhibition of the State Horticultural Society was held at Rockford, Winnebago County, last week. The show was a creditable one; but as a State affair, it may be regarded as a failure. Nine-tenths of the articles on exhibition came from Rockford and vicinity. This city of some 10,000 inhabitants, beautifully located upon Rock River, is distinguished for the taste of its people in horticultural and floricultural matters, above every other town in the West. Consequently they were enabled to get up a creditable exhibition without any great aid from the balance of the State. The attendance from abroad, however, was quite large, and the meetings for discussion were interesting and instructive. Resolutions were passed in favor of devoting the proceeds of the land appropriated by Congress for the establishment of one or more agricultural colleges. Financially, the Fair is regarded as a success, as enough was realized to pay off old balances, to meet current expenses, and leave a balance in the Treasury.

The Fair for 1864 is to be held at Alton. As this locality is in the fruit-growing section of the State, a better show is reasonably anticipated.

"A BIG THING."

A few months since our Board of Public Works set on foot investigations in regard to the feasibility of constructing a huge tunnel under the bed of Lake Michigan, extending two miles seaward, for the purpose of obtaining a supply of pure water for city consumption. The present source of supply is near the shore, and is subject to the agitations of the lake as well as to the drainage of the city, and the gross impurities of the river. By repeated borings it was found that the bed of the lake was composed of a stiff clay to a sufficient depth to enable the tunnel to be constructed through it. Engineers pronounced the work feasible, and proposals were advertised for, received and opened last week. There were six, as follows: $239,548—$315,000—$315,139—$420,000—$620,000—$1,056,000. The tunnel is to be five feet in the clear both ways, and to be located 70 feet below the surface of the lake at the shore, and 66 feet at the east end. This is an important movement, so far as the people are concerned; for our present supply of water is abominable. At times it emits such a stench from the hydrants as to be almost unendurable. The expense, too, is large, but our citizens will not mind that, if thereby the pure element can be obtained, of which there is no doubt. The contract has since been let to Messrs. HULL & GOWAN, of Harrisburgh, Penn., at their bid—$315,139—that, on the whole, being regarded as most advantageous to the city. These gentlemen executed large contracts on your Croton Water Works and in the Central Park.

SOME LAW.

A case of some general interest was decided in our Superior Court on Saturday. It was that of INNIS *vs.* ROSS. INNIS was cashier in ROSS' extensive dry goods store. He had a brother doing business in Quincy, and wishing to retire and go into trade on his own account, called for a settlement. ROSS insisted upon charging to him a balance of an indebtedness of his brother. To this he demurred, and gave notice that he should retain the balance due from any moneys in his hands. He did so, and Ross had been arrested for embezzlement. He had a hearing and was acquitted, and brought a suit for false imprisonment. The result was a verdict of $3,000. Ross got a new trial—result, a verdict of $5,000. A second new trial was had—result, a verdict for INNIS of $10,000. The proceeding on Saturday was on application for a third new trial, which was refused. The defendant, Ross, then appealed to the Supreme Court. There are too many of these malicious prosecutions, and a verdict like this will tend to check them.

The subscriptions to the Lawrence Relief Fund in this city have reached $4,000. Rev. ROBERT COLYER has been deputed to distribute the donations.

Mme. ANNA BISHOP is concertizing here to crowded houses. She does not appear to have lost any of her aforetime popularity.

Business was never more active in our streets than at the present time. Receipts of grain average about 300,000 bushels daily. New-York operators appear to be fearful of taking hold, for some reason, and our storehouses are fast filling up. The news of Gen. GRANT's order relative to trade on the Mississippi will revive business along that river, throughout its whole length. It will also affect business here.

THE CONSCRIPTION AND THE HABEAS CORPUS PROCLAMATION.—On Thursday, the case before Judge CADWALADER, of Philadelphia, involving the extent of the application of the President's proclamation, proceeded. The *Ledger* says:

Mr. REMAK continued his argument at length. At the close of the argument, Judge CADWALADER said that, as present advised, he would not hear the District Attorney. It appeared to him that the words "either as," in the proclamation, answered all the words until we come to the words "or as," and hence that any person held "as" a soldier, enrolled or drafted, whether rightfully or not, came within the meaning of the act of Congress. There are none of these cases where the parties do not allege that they are held as "drafted" men, and hence they place themselves within the provisions of the act and the proclamation. My present opinion is, that the proclamation applies to every man of whom the custody is held or claimed by military persons, so that they exert power over them as drafted men. As to those cases under the 14th section of the Conscription act, there is no doubt that the proceedings are suspended. [These are the cases of appeal from the decision of the Board of Enrollment.] In regard to the other cases, where the allegation is that the parties are not enrolled or drafted, he promised to give his decision this morning.

FROM THE EXTREME SOUTHWEST.

Capture of Fort Smith—Activity of Gen. Blunt's Army—Return from the Red River Country—The Creeks Disposed to Submit—Disposition of the National Forces—Matters and Things on the Frontier.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1863.

I wrote you hastily the 26th ult., from Perryville—far southward in the Choctaw Nation, toward Red River—the results of Gen. BLUNT's brilliant operations up to that time. Further pursuit of the rebels was useless; they were in the immense chapparel that forms large portions of the Red River Valley, the army was exhausted with its march under burning suns across the poorly-watered prairie; the column turned to the rear, and two days' march that had been one day's before, brought us back to STEELE and COOPER's deserted headquarters, which we now found they had styled "Camp Stan Waitie." We there learned that all the rebel forces had not followed STEELE. Two regiments of rebel Creeks under MCINTOSH had retreated Westward, refusing to leave their country; had in fact rebelled, and sent overtures of peace for themselves and their nation. One brigade, under Col. JUDSON, was detached and sent in that direction to subdue them, if necessary, and to conciliate them, if possible. Intelligence has not been received from them.

It was also ascertained that CABELL, with six regiments, had not left the vicinity of Fort Smith. One brigade was then sent north to the Arkansas, at Webber's Falls, thirty miles below Fort Gibson, and Gen. BLUNT himself, with CLOUD's brigade, started for Fort Smith. Of course your correspondent went along.

"Camp Stan Waitie" was beautifully located beside a running stream, four miles from a point on Canadian River, thirty miles from its mouth, and was about sixty miles in a direct line westward from Fort Smith. Gen. BLUNT was exceedingly ill, and easy marches were made. Our route lay by the old military road, leading from Fort Smith *via* Fort Washita and Arbuckle, to Western Texas. The solid improvements made by Government years ago, were now very available, the iron bridges across rocky streams, and the graded hillsides greatly facilitating our march. Four days brought us to Potian creek—a broad stream which crossed our road twelve miles from here, and empties into the Arkansas at this place. It was there ascertained that CABELL's force consisted of six regiments and one battery; that he had constructed abattis on all the roads but the one we were on; that he had considerable artillery, and his position was a very strong one, being on a bluff commanding the ford, and unapproachable from either flank, by reason of thick timber and steep declivities. We went into camp four miles from his lines, and threw pickets forward to within pistol-shot of his own, slept on our arms, and at daylight this morning, we advanced on his position. Gen. BLUNT, though barely able to sit up, mounted his horse, headed the advance guard, as usual. At a brisk trot, and on the double-quick we moved down the road along the thickly-tangled undergrowth, to the ford. A brief halt, and a close reconnoitre, though sufficiently to reveal all the marks of the recent presence of the enemy, yet left us with that vague impression that silence and emptiness prevailed there which mark your observation of a last year's bird's nest. And "the bird had flown." We dashed over the ford, and into the vacant camp; the camp-fires were still burning, the half-eaten ears of corn were lying where the horses had been picketed; the trimmed joints of meat hanging to trees were still fresh, and so was the blood trail of the enemy, leading toward Fort Smith. We followed it sharply, till a by-road leading southward, showed the tracks where one regiment had turned off. Soon another, and soon another, and not a sign of an enemy was before us; they had scattered by bridle paths and blind trails—had melted away as a camp meeting melts away, after the final benediction is pronounced.

Though the task appeared hopeless, Col. CLOUD with ROBB's battery and the Second Kansas and Sixth Missouri cavalry, started in full pursuit, confident that a place of rendezvous had been established at no great distance, where the scattered fragments would reunite.

CABELL's force consisted of CARROLL's, CRAWFORD's, HILL's, WITHERSPOON's and MONROE's regiments of Arkansas cavalry, MORGAN's Texas infantry, with six pieces of artillery. They numbered 4,000 effective men, and held a position the most advantageous that could be selected. They fled from simple cowardice, for they knew that BLUNT's force did not exceed 1,500 men, though his artillery was probably slightly superior to theirs.

As Col. CLOUD got fairly under way, Gen. BLUNT with his body-guard galloped into this place, closely followed by the First Arkansas (loyal) infantry, and hence the Federal forces are permanently established. The post will be commanded by Col. CLOUD who will have a sufficient force under his command.

Fort Smith is beautifully located. The quarters are substantial buildings of brick, and the outworks are of stone. It has been a place of great wealth and much refinement. It is now dull, the stores closed, business suspended, the residents gloomy and disgusted. Good schools are kept up, however, and the churches are open.

Gen. BLUNT has been seriously ill throughout the campaign, and for some days was even dangerous. But he persistently kept upon his march, though obliged to ride in an ambulance two days. When close upon the enemy, though suffering intensely, he mounted his horse, and in consequence, had a relapse the following day. He is now better.

SEPT. 2, 1863.

This is the eleventh day of our march, and we have made 225 miles. Col. CLOUD returned to-day from the pursuit of CABELL. He found that the enemy had scattered in all directions. By hog-paths and cattle trails—along by-roads through the chapparel, across the prairies and among the openings—without leaders or an evident place of rendezvous, he chased them 16 miles. He came upon one body in ambush—they fired and wounded eight of his men, two of whom afterward died. Among the latter was Capt. LYNE, of the Second Arkansas. He killed and wounded 40 of the enemy and captured 50 prisoners.

Gen. BLUNT, so far as reported, foots up his own loss at eight killed and wounded. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is four hundred. Their Quartermaster and Commissary stores, captured or destroyed, amounted to many hundred thousand dollars in value to them.

America and Russia—A Frenchman's Views

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 28, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why is the NEW-YORK TIMES advocating Russia, against France and England? Why should a republican country ally itself with a shamelessly despotic country, like Russia, rather than with liberal Western Europe? If any thing is certain, it is that Czarism represents the most thorough and degrading servilism; and that England and France, whatever be the difficulties under which they have labored for centuries, represent the contrary ideas of progress, human rights, equality before the law, and, in general, the liberal ideas. Why is it that the NEW-YORK TIMES, so naively elated by the false, courtly politeness of Russia, ("*l'eau bénite de cour,*" says the French,) disregard the more manly form of English and French diplomats?

We know, at least we believe, that the United States are a young nation—a young giant—whose prospects are dazzling, &c., but only on account of the principle they profess to represent. Just now, they represent liberty throughout the world. The flag of truth, of man's rights, has fallen into their hands. But circumstances, more than their own efforts, have made them what they are. Saving the glorious exception of the Abolitionist party, the war against Slavery and for human rights was forced upon the United States; and when they affect to scorn Western Europe, which has suffered for liberty for more centuries than America years, they show at once a lack of generosity and common sense. When they admire so much the present Emperor of Russia, because, tired of being the tool of his nobles, he has played the Louis the Sixth of France, abolished serfdom and put his country on the footing where France was put just eight centuries ago, it does not look very smart. But when the TIMES attempts to throw discredit on the Polish insurrection, and to assimilate it in any respect with the Southern rebellion in the United States, it shows as much criticism as feeling. Why? The Poles are not Russians, they have not the same traditions, neither the same language, literature, laws, nor the same religious creed. After the three dismemberments of 1772, '93 and '95, after the treaty of 1815, to see them again and again claiming for their shamefully tortured, stolen nationality, to see them again raising from their sepulchre—that is a sublimity that none but a narrow partisan could misconstrue.

Whence this secret animosity of the United States against Western Europe, and their more than extraordinary sympathy for Russia? Is it because Russia is young? But corruption, venality, servilism, autocratism have rotted it in its roots. Is it because strong? If not noble, the motive might be sensible. But Russia's strength is America's weakness, and the final struggle, if there shall be a final one, at least the never-ending one between the two principles of authority and liberty, of concentration and expansion, of centralization and decentralization, must be one day between Russia and the United States, if no country interferes. Liberal Western Europe is the natural ally, the natural advanced work, the natural fortress and shield of America against the other young giant.

For sixty years, at least, France, which the TIMES is slandering, has been the representative of the liberal ideas, and has forced those ideas more than once upon its present ruler. Still, when she deemed prudent to prevent Russia conquering Constantinople, and making Europe Russian, where were the sympathies of the United States? With Russia. We remember, to laugh at it, the famous *Sebastopol not taken*; and, more than that, a capital letter of a U. S. A. officer, written from California, and almost proving, after the fall of the Malakoff, that Sebastopol was as safe as ever.

What does all that mean? Has the NEW-YORK TIMES to be reminded that in Western Europe the Government and the public opinion do not always blow through the same horn? Do not they know that if the aristocratic and trading interests of England are for the South, the mechanics of England and the intelligent part of the majority of the British people support the North? Do not they know that it is the same in France? Have not the voices of Gasparin, Cochin, Laboulaye reached their ears?

Why, therefore, this animosity against Western Europe, *dating from* 1854, and this constant and constantly absurd praise of the system of Russia?

Please, Mr. Editor, answer these questions, and oblige your most devoted friend among the French residents in New-York.

P. S.—The TIMES' writer concludes the superiority of brains of the Russian people over the French from Russian diplomacy. "Witness Russian diplomacy," says he. He shows little knowledge of how many liars a great European diplomat is generally composed. Look rather at education. Where are the highest schools for sciences? The Russians have tried them and miserably failed.

As to the toughest sinews—"as witness BONAPARTE's annihilated legions," says the TIMES—to what does that fine remark refer? Is it to the Crimean War? It forgets Inkermann and Malakoff. Is it to the war of 1812? Winter, as everybody knows, was the worst enemy for the French army. In the battles of Moskowa, as at Austerlitz, as at Zurich, where were those superior sinews?

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Gen. Rosecrans' Official Report of the Campaign which Ended with the Capture of Tullahoma.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, WINCHESTER, Tenn., July 24, 1863.

GENERAL: For the information of the General-in-Chief and the War Department, I respectfully submit the following report of the preliminaries and operations which resulted in driving the rebels out of Middle Tennessee, from the occupation of Murfreesboro, a point 212 miles from the nearest point of supplies.

To enable this army to operate successfully in advance of this position it was necessary—

1. To establish and secure a depot of supplies at this point.

2. To organize an adequate cavalry force to combat that of the enemy, protect our own line of communication, and take advantage of the enemy should he be beaten or retreat.

The depot was established, and in a defensible condition by the 1st of May, as has been reported, but the inferior numbers of our cavalry and the scarcity of long forage wore out our cavalry horses faster than we could replace them, and it was not until the 15th of June that we had brought what he had into available condition.

The General-in-Chief has been informed of the reasons why an advance was not deemed advisable until all things were prepared.

THE POSITION OF THE REBELS.

Their main base of supplies was at Chattanooga, but a vastly superior cavalry force had enabled them to command all the resources of the Duck River valley and the country southward. Tullahoma, a large intrenched camp, situated on the "barrens," at the intersection of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad with the McMinnville branch, was their main depot. Its front was covered by the defiles of Duck River, a deep narrow stream, with but few fords or bridges, and a rough, rocky range of hills, which divides the "barrens" from the lower level of Middle Tennessee.

Bragg's main army occupied a strong position north of Duck River, the infantry extending from Shelbyville to Wartrace, and their cavalry on their right to McMinnville, and on their left to Columbia and Spring Hill where Forrest was concentrated and threatening Franklin.

The position of Bragg's infantry was covered by a range of high rough rocky hills, the principal routes passing southward from Murfreesboro toward Tullahoma and line of the enemy's communications.

1. By McMinnville it is seventy-five miles to Tullahoma. Its length precludes it, while the intermediate by-roads between that and Manchester were so difficult as to be regarded as unsuited for the movement of an army; and

2. The Manchester pike passing these hills through Hoover's Gap and ascending to the "barrens" through a long difficult cañon called Matt's Hollow.

3. The Wartrace road through Liberty Gap, which passes into the one along the railroad by Bellbuckle Gap.

4. The Shelbyville turnpike running through Guy's Gap.

5. The Middletown dirt road.

6. The road by Versailles, into the Shelbyville and Triune roads, both of which avoid passes and have few defiles.

The enemy held all these passes, and his main position in front of Shelbyville was strengthened by a redan line extending from Horse Mountain on the east to Duck River on the west, covered by a line of abattis.

Polk's corps was at Shelbyville. Hardee's headquarters was at Wartrace, and his troops held Hoover's, Liberty and Bellbuckle Gaps. Polk's corps was generally estimated by intelligent rebels and Union men at about 18,000, infantry and artillery; Hardee's at 12,000, infantry and artillery—making a total of 30,000 of these arms, and probably 8,000 effective cavalry.

Positive information from various sources concurred to show the enemy intended to fight us in his intrenchments at Shelbyville should we advance by that route, and that he would be in good position to retreat if beaten, and so retard our pursuit through the narrow winding roads from that place which lead up to the "barrens," and thus inflict severe loss without danger to their own line of retreat to the mountains toward their base. I was determined to render useless their intrenchments, and, if possible, secure their line of retreat by turning their right and moving on the railroad bridge across Elk River. This would compel a battle on our own ground or drive them on a disadvantageous line of retreat. To accomplish this it was necessary to make Bragg believe we could advance on him by the Shelbyville route, and to keep up the impression, if possible, until we had reached Manchester with the main body of the army, as this point must be reached over a single practicable road passing through Hoover's Gap—a narrow way three miles in length between high hills—and then through Matt's Hollow—a gorge two miles long, with scarce room anywhere for wagons to pass each other. These passes were occupied by the enemy, but eight miles from Hardee's headquarters, not more than sixteen miles from their left at Shelbyville.

The plan was, therefore, to move Gen. Granger's command to Triune and thus create the impression of our intention to advance on them by the Shelbyville and Triune pikes, while cavalry movements and an infantry advance toward Woodbury would seem to be feints designed by us to deceive Bragg and conceal our supposed real designs on their left, when the topography and the roads presented comparatively slight obstacles and afford great facilities for moving in force.

Events proved that this had the desired effect; and accordingly Bragg called forward Buckner and all the spare troops at his command from East Tennessee and the lines of the railroads, the last of them arriving on the very evening they began their retreat from their position in front of Duck River. The operations which followed these successful preliminaries were as follows:

On the 23d of June Major-Gen. Granger, under orders, sent Gen. Mitchell, with his cavalry division, on the Eagleville and Shelbyville Pike to make a furious attack on the enemy's cavalry and drive in their infantry guards on their main line, while Gen. Granger, with his own troops and Brannan's division, moved, with ten days' rations, to Salem, sending his sick and baggage to the camps at Murfreesboro. On the same day Palmer's division and a brigade of cavalry were ordered to move, *via* Cripple Creek and Readyville, to the vicinity of Bradyville; his advance to seize the head of the defile leading up to the "barrens" by an obscure road leading them to Manchester by Lumley's Station. All the other troops were ordered to be in readiness to march with twelve days' rations of bread, coffee, sugar and salt; six days' meat on hoof, and six days' pork or bacon. Gen. Mitchell accomplished his work after a sharp and gallant fight, for the details of which I must refer you to his own report. Gen. Granger arrived and took position at Salem in pursuance of orders.

The corps commanders met at headquarters in the evening, when the plan of the movement was explained to them, and each received written orders for his part, as follows:

Maj.-Gen. McCook's corps was to advance on the Shelbyville Road, turn to the left, move two divisions by Millersburgh, and, advancing on the Wartrace Road, seize and hold Liberty Gap. The Third division was to advance on Fosterville, and cover the crossing of Gen. Granger's command from the Middleton Road, and then move by Christiana to join the rest of the corps.

Gen. G. Granger was to advance on Middleton Road, threatening that place, and cover the passing of Gen. Brannan's division of the Fourteenth corps, which was to pass by Christiana and bivouac with the rear division of the Twentieth corps.

The Fourteenth corps, Maj.-Gen. Thomas, was to advance on the Manchester Pike, seize and hold with its advance, if practicable, Hoover's Gap, and bivouac so as to command and cover that and the Millersburgh Road, so that McCook and himself could be within supporting distance of each other.

Maj.-Gen. Crittenden was to leave Van Cleve's division of the Twenty-first Army corps at Murfreesboro, concentrate at Bradyville with the other two, and await orders.

The cavalry, one brigade under Gen. Turner, was sent with the Twenty-first Army corps, to look out toward McMinnville. All the remainder, under Maj.-Gen. Stanley, were to meet Gen. Mitchell coming in from Versailles, and attack the rebel cavalry at Middleton.

The headquarters of the army was to be established at Mrs. McGill's, at Big Spring Branch.

All these movements were executed with commendable promptitude and success in the midst of a continuous and drenching rain, which so softened the ground on all the dirt roads as to render them next to impassable.

Gen. McCook's taking of Liberty Gap was very gallant and creditable to the troops of Johnson's division, Willich's brigade leading, supported by Carlin's brigade of Davis' division on the right.

Gen. Reynolds had the advance in the Fourteenth corps, Wilder's mounted brigade leading. He surprised and carried Hoover's Gap, a defile three miles in length, before the main infantry support of the rebels (two brigades) could come up, and when they did arrive, fought them and held the position until the remainder of Reynolds' division arrived. The enemy kept at artillery distance from them, and left us to hold the bridge across the Garrison Fork and the debouch of the Fairfield Road. For the details of this fight I refer to the reports of the immediate commanders of the troops.

As it was not yet certain whether the enemy would advance to test our strength on McCook's front or mass on the flank of the Fourteenth corps, near Fairfield, the orders for June 25 were as follows:

Major-Gen. Crittenden to advance to Lannon's Stand, six miles east of Beech Grove, and open communication with Gen. Thomas.

Gen. Thomas to attack the rebels on the flank of his advance position at the forks of the road, and drive the rebels toward Fairfield.

Gen. McCook to feign an advance as if in force on the Wartrace road, by the Liberty Gap passes.

Gen. Stanley with his cavalry to occupy their attention at Fosterville, and Gen. Granger to support him with his infantry at Christiana.

Should Thomas succeed, and find the enemy retreating toward Wartrace, he was to cover that road with a division and move with the remainder of troops rapidly on Manchester. McCook to move in and taking his place at Beech Grove, holding Liberty Gap with a division, and finally withdrawing that and following Thomas to Manchester. The incessant rain delayed the arrival of Gen. Brannan to join the Fourteenth corps on the Manchester pike, but everything was finally in position, and Gen. Reynolds' division had advanced on the heights toward Fairfield, but did not attack the enemy, who appeared to show a disposition to contest our advance by that route. At Liberty Gap the enemy tried to regain possession, but finally retreated, leaving our pickets in position.

On the 26th, most of the movements ordered for the 25th were completed, amid continuous rains. Gens. Rousseau, Reynolds and Brannan's divisions cooperated in a gallant advance on the enemy, who, after a short resistance, fled toward Fairfield, near to which place our pickets were advanced, while REYNOLDS' division and the baggage moved forward during the night toward Manchester. Wilder's brigade having seized Matt's Hollow early in the afternoon, and thus secured the passage.

June 27, headquarters reached Manchester, where Gen. Reynolds' and part of Negley's division had already arrived. The remainder of Thomas' corps came in during the night. It was now manifest that the enemy must leave his intrenched position at Shelbyville, and that we must expect him at Tullahoma, only twelve miles distant. It was therefore necessary to close up our columns on Manchester, distribute our rations, and prepare for the contest.

While this was progressing, I determined to cut, if possible, the railroad in Bragg's rear. Wilder's brigade was sent to burn Elk River Bridge and destroy the railroad between Decherd and Cowan, and Brig.-Gen. John Beatty, with a brigade of infantry, to Hillsboro, to cover and support his movements.

Gen. Sheridan's division came in June 28th, and all McCook's corps arrived before the night of the 29th, troops and animals much jaded.

The terrible rains and desperate roads so delayed Crittenden, who, on the 26th, got orders to march to Manchester with all speed, that it was not until the 29th that his last division arrived, badly worn. The column being now closed up, and having divisions of the Fourteenth and Twentieth corps at Crumpton's Creek, orders were given for the Fourteenth corps to occupy the centre at Concord Church and [illegible] Cross Roads, with a division in reserve. The Twentieth corps to take the right on Crumpton's Creek, two divisions in echelon retired, one in reserve. The Twenty-first corps to come up on the left near [illegible] Chapel, one division front and one division in reserve.

It rained almost incessantly during the 30th, but the troops, by dint of labor and perseverance had [illegible] their artillery and themselves through the mud into position. It is a singular characteristic of the soil on the "barrens" that it becomes so soft and [illegible] that wagons cut into it as if it were a swamp, and even horses cannot pass over it without similar results. The terrible effects of the rains on the passage of our troops may be inferred from the single fact that Gen. Crittenden required four days of incessant labor to advance the distance of twenty-one miles.

While the troops were thus advancing into position, Gen. Thomas sent Steadman's brigade of Brannan's division, two regiments of Reynolds' division, and two regiments of Negley's division on separate roads to reconnoitre the enemy's position, while Gen. Sheridan sent Bradley's brigade of his own division on another, for the same purpose. These reconnoissances all returned and reported having found the enemy in force on all roads except the one leading to Estill Springs. Scouts all confirmed this, with the fact that it was the general belief that Bragg would fight us in his intrenchments at Tullahoma.

Wilder returned from his expedition, reporting that he found the enemy at Elk bridge with a brigade of infantry and a battery, which prevented him from destroying that bridge, but that he had damaged the road considerably at Decherd, where his appearance with his mountain howitzers created great consternation, and within three hours brought down some heavy trains of infantry.

Meanwhile we had information from Stanley's cavalry, supported by Maj.-Gen. Granger's infantry, and acting under his general directions, had attacked the enemy's cavalry and artillery at Guy's Gap, on the Murfreesboro and Shelbyville pike, and driven them from stand to stand, killing, wounding and capturing as they went, until the enemy reached their intrenchments, from which they were soon driven by flanking and a direct charge, wherein the cavalry captured three pieces of artillery, some with loads in but not rammed down.

From their intrenchments the rebels fled to town, when they made another stand, but in vain. Our cavalry came down with resistless sweep and drove them in confusion into the river. Many were killed and drowned, and Shelbyville, with a large number of prisoners, a quantity of arms and commissary stores, were the crowning results of the cavalry operations that day. *It was worthy of note that the waving of flags and cheers of welcome from the inhabitants of this unconquerable stronghold of loyalty, doubtless gave added vigor and energy to the advance of our troops.* The reports from this cavalry battle showed also the enemy's withdrawal on Tullahoma and the general expectation that he would fight there.

June 30, orders having been given Gen. Morton to ascertain the practicability of moving by column in mass in line of battle from our position to gain the rear of the rebel position at Tullahoma, and who reported favorably thereon, preparations were completed, and Crittenden's second division was moved into position.

July 1, I received a dispatch from Gen. Thomas that the enemy had retreated from Tullahoma during the night.

Brannan's, Negley's and Sheridan's divisions entered Tullahoma, where the infantry arrived about noon. Negley's and Rousseau's divisions pushed on by Spring Creek and overtook the rearguard of the enemy late in the afternoon, at Bethpage bridge, two miles above the railroad crossing, where they had a sharp skirmish with the rebels occupying the heights south side of the river and commanding the bridge by artillery which they had placed behind epaulments.

July 2, having brought forward the ammunition, McCook, with two divisions, pursued on the roads west of the railroad. Arriving at Rock Creek Ford, Gen. Sheridan found the Elk so swollen as to be barely fordable for cavalry, and the rebel cavalry on the right bank to resist a crossing; but he soon drove them away and occupied the ford. Gen. Thomas found equal difficulty in crossing, for the enemy during the night burned the bridge and retired before morning. Gen. Turchin, with a small brigade of cavalry, had pushed forward from Hillsboro on the Decherd Road, and found the enemy's cavalry at the fords of Elk, near Morris Ferry; engaged them coming up, and, reinforced by the arrival of Gen. Mitchell, they forced the passage of the river after a sharp conflict. Night closed the pursuit.

July 3. Gen. Sheridan succeeded in crossing Elk River, and, supported by Gen. J. C. Davis' division, pursued the enemy to Cowan, where he learned the enemy had crossed the mountains with his artillery and infantry by University and Swedin's Cove, and that the cavalry only would be found covering their rear. Gen. Thomas got over his troops the same day. Negley's division moving on the Brakefield point road toward the University. Sheridan sent some cavalry from his position, and Stanley some from the main column, now in pursuit, but they only developed the fact that the enemy was gone, and as our troops were out of provisions and the roads were well nigh impracticable from rain and travel they were obliged to halt till their supplies could be brought forward from Murfreesboro, to which point the wagons had been sent for that purpose.

Thus ended a nine days' campaign, which drove the enemy from two fortified positions and gave us possession of Middle Tennessee, conducted in one of the most extraordinary rains ever known in Tennessee at that period of the year, over a soil that becomes almost a quicksand. Our operations were retarded thirty-six hours at Hoover's Gap and sixty hours at and in front of Manchester, which alone prevented us from getting possession of his communications and forcing the enemy to a very disastrous battle. These results were far more successful than was anticipated, and could only have been obtained by a surprise as to the direction and force of our movement.

For details of the action at Liberty Gap, Hoover's Gap, Shelbyville, and Rover, I beg to refer to the reports of Maj.-Gens. Thomas, McCook and Stanley, and the accompanying sub-reports.

Bearing testimony to the spirit and gallantry of all, both officers and men, I must refer to the reports of the several commanders for the details thereof. I am especially proud of and gratified for the loyal support and soldierly devotion of the corps and division commanders, all the more touching to me as the movement was one which they regarded with some

doubt, if not distrust. It affords me pleasure to return my thanks to Major-Gen. Granger and Major-Gen. Stanley, commanding the cavalry, for their operations on our right, resulting in the capture of Shelbyville; and to Gen. Granger for subsequently dispatching our supplies when they were so pressingly needed.

Col. Wilder and his brigade deserve a special mention for long-continued exertions, enterprise and efficiency in these operations. Col. Wilder ought to be made a Brigadier-General. Col. Minty, who commanded the advance on Shelbyville, for gallantry on that and many other occasions, merits the like promotion.

The management of the medical department was worthy of all praise. I cannot forbear to make special mention of the energy, ability, foresight, and devotion to duty of Dr. Perin. His superior in these qualities has not fallen under my observation.

All my staff merited my warm approbation for ability, zeal, and devotion to duty, but I am sure they will not consider it invidious if I especially mention Brig.-Gen. Garfield, ever active, prudent and sagacious. I feel much indebted to him for both counsel and assistance in the administration of this army. He possesses the energy and instincts of a great commander.

The reports of the corps commanders herewith show our total loss during these operations was:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	14	26	0
Non-commissioned officers and privates	71	436	13
Total	85	462	13

We captured and destroyed — stand small arms, 3 field pieces, 6 caissons, 3 limbers, 3 rifled siege pieces without carriages, besides arms destroyed by the cavalry. Quartermaster's stores: 69 tents, 89 flys, 3,500 sacks corn and corn meal.

The total number of prisoners taken, as will be seen by the accompanying report of the Provost-Marshal-General, Maj. Wiles, is 59 commissioned officers, and 1,575 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Before closing this report, I call the attention of the General-in-Chief and the War Department to the merits and ability of Capt. W. E. Merrill, Engineer, whose successful collection and embodiment of topographical information, rapidly printed by Capt. Morgadanti's quick process, and distributed to corps and division commanders, has already contributed very greatly to the ease and success of our movements over a country of difficult and hitherto unknown topography. I sincerely trust the War Department will show its appreciation of the merits and services of this promising young officer, who fortified the frontiers of Western Virginia, lingered in a rebel prison for six months, was wounded at Yorktown, and who put in order and a state of defence the Kentucky Railroad injured by Bragg and Kirby Smith.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

Brig.-Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. Sherman's Official Report of the Expedition against Jackson.

Gen. W. F. Sherman's official report of the expedition against Jackson, Mississippi, is published. Gen. Sherman thus sums up the results of his campaign, after announcing the abandonment of Jackson:

The enemy, in retreating, had burned all the bridges and had placed loaded shells with torpedoes in the roads leading out from the river. The explosion of one of these wounded a citizen severely, and another killed a man and wounded two others of Lightburn's brigade. The enemy had also fired a building containing commissary stores, which extended and consumed one of the most valuable blocks of the city. He had also during the progress of the siege burned many handsome dwellings outside and near his line of defences. Indeed, the city, with the destruction committed by ourselves in May last and by the enemy during this siege, is one mass of charred ruins. I soon became satisfied that Gen. Johnston had by means of the railroad to his rear removed in advance nearly all of his material of war, and his *impedimenta*, and that pursuit across the reach of land of nearly ninety miles in extent, between the Central Railroad and the Mobile and Ohio Road, devoid of water, in the intense heat of a July sun, would be more destructive of my own command than fruitful in results, and determined to let him go.

We had driven him out of the Valley of the Mississippi, and out of his intrenched camp.

I then ordered all ordnance to be collected and destroyed, and put working parties to make more perfect and complete the destruction of the railroads. Beside the breaks at the north and south before recounted, twelve miles north and south of the town were absolutely destroyed; every tie burned, and every rail of iron warped so as to be utterly useless.

About 20 platform-cars and about 50 box and passenger cars were burned in the city, and all the wheels broken. About 4,000 bales of cotton used as parapets were burned. Two heavy rifled 6-inch guns, with an immense pile of shot, shell and fixed ammunition, we destroyed and cast into Pearl River.

Gen. Steele, with three brigades of the Fifteenth army corps, was sent forward on the 17th to the town of Brandon, 13 miles, where he encountered Jackson's cavalry, already broken down by its long circuit to our rear and round by way of Canton, and drove him further east. He then broke up and destroyed a section of three miles of track, embracing an important culvert.

Having thus driven the enemy forth and ruined the main arteries of travel and communication, in the heart of Mississippi, in pursuance of the instructions of Gen. Grant, I dispatched on the 20th Gen. Parke back to Haines' Bluff, the point from which he had started, by way of Browersville, and on the following day Gen. Ord, with the Thirteenth army corps, to Vicksburgh, by way of Raymond. I remained two days longer with my own corps, the Fifteenth, to complete the destruction of the railroad piers and to regulate somewhat the disordered and shattered condition of the inhabitants, whose homes had been ruined by war, and whose supplies had been nearly exhausted by the demands of two hostile armies. We shared with them freely our stock of provisions on hand, and, with Gen. Grant's approval, I gave a committee of respectable gentlemen an order for 200 barrels of flour and 100 of pork. The condition of the inhabitants of the interior appeals to the humane feelings of all who have beheld the utter ruin and devastation which has befallen their country.

There being no enemy within reach, and no good military reasons for a longer stay at Jackson, I moved back quietly to Clinton on the 23d, when again the utter exhaustion of the provisions of the country compelled me to supply the hospitals of our enemy as well as the country people. We left in charge of a responsible committee a reasonable supply for thirty days for five hundred persons. In all such cases I took obligations that the provisions thus bestowed by our Government should be held sacred for the use of the impoverished inhabitants. Herewith I inclose the bonds and agreements referred to.

On the 24th we moved to Champion Hills, and on the 25th recrossed the Big Black and went into camp at our present healthy and well-chosen positions.

In reviewing the events thus feebly described it may seem superfluous to call attention to the fact that the great mass of troops thus called on for action were on the Fourth of July in the trenches before Vicksburgh, where for near two months they had been toiling in a hot sun in close and stifling rifle-pits, and without stopping to indulge for a moment in the natural joy at the great success which had there crowned their labors they were again required to march in heat and dust for fifty miles, with little or no water, save in muddy creeks, in cisterns already exhausted, and in the surface ponds which the enemy in his retreat had tainted with dead cattle and hogs; that we crossed Black River by bridges of our own construction, and then had to deal with an army which had, under a leader of great renown, been formed specially to raise the siege of Vicksburgh, far superior to us in cavalry, and but little inferior in either infantry or artillery; that we drove him fifty miles and left him in full retreat; that we have destroyed those great arteries of travel in the State which alone could enable him to assemble troops and molest our possession of the Mississippi River; and that we have so exhausted the land that no army can exist during this season without hauling in wagons all his supplies. This seems to me a fit supplement to the reconquest of the Mississippi River itself, and makes that perfect which otherwise would have been imperfect.

The conduct of the troops, so far as fighting is concerned, was all that any commander could ask, and the sagacity and skill displayed in executing the works before Jackson was a fit sequel to the lessons learned before Vicksburgh; but there was and is too great a tendency to plunder and pillage, confined to a few men, that reflects discredit on us all.

I would like to speak of the particular merits of many of the officers, but I cannot do so with justice and fairness to others, unless in possession of all the reports of subordinate commanders, which I have not yet received. We came together suddenly, and have scattered as suddenly, but I will endeavor to procure as soon as possible all the details of the events which I have only attempted to sketch, and will then submit them with my indorsements.

I have already sent in 660 prisoners, and will send in 95 more with the proper lists.

Our aggregate loss in killed, wounded and prisoners will fall below a thousand, while the enemy has lost in prisoners alone more than that number, besides those killed and wounded in Jackson; and I have good information that the divisions of Breckinridge and Loring, in their retreat beyond Brandon, had scattered, and were straggling to the right and left in search of provisions and water.

I doubt if the presence of a hostile army will again compel us to visit the interior of this State, and I know that many of the best inhabitants of the land are now clamorous for peace on terms perfectly acceptable to all who do not aim at the absolute destruction of this part of the United States.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-Gen. Com.

Lieut.-Col. J. A. Rawlins, A. A. G. to Gen. Grant, Vicksburgh.

The Missouri-Kansas Border Troubles.—A gentleman of St. Louis, on Monday received a letter from Quartermaster Marvin, of the Sixtieth E. M. M. regiment, stating that on Saturday evening the commander of the post at Clinton, Henry County, Mo., received a letter from Quantrell, ordering him to remove the women and children, as he intended to attack the town on that evening. The St. Louis *Democrat* learns further that the soldiers of the Seventh M. S. M. are burning all the houses of rebel sympathizers all along the border, and the rebels in retaliation are firing the property of the Unionists remaining. A fearful state of things exists in all the border counties.

THE TROUBLES IN KANSAS.

The Meeting at Paola—Condition of the Border—Quantrell's Band—A Sketch of Quantrell's History—Recruiting.

Leavenworth, Kansas, Sunday, Sept. 13, 1863.

The proceedings of the Paola meeting have ere this been published throughout the country. The Copperhead press, who supposed Jim Lane would invade Missouri are disappointed, I doubt not, that both he and the people of Kansas took the "sober second thought." The assemblage at that point was quite large—not less than two thousand armed men. The platform there adopted and the mode of procedure secured by its action, will, it is trusted, have both the effect, it is hoped, of removing obnoxious commanders and aiding the efforts at protection.

The condition of the Border is still most lamentable. Gov. Carney, having received 8,000 stand of arms—rifled muskets—has issued an order organizing the militia of Southern Kansas for active service. It is expected that the citizens will be accepted in the United States service for a limited period, and then be employed as garrison at the exposed border and interior towns.

As the citizens have been doing this same duty for months past, it is but fitting that such services be recognized and compensation be given therefor. A large portion of Johnson County has already become depopulated. The people are leaving their homes in terror. The same feeling extends along the entire border. Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Atchison and Elwood are guarded by citizen troops. In this city there are nearly two organized regiments of militia, and a good three-gun battery. The First regiment Kansas State Militia will compare in drill and efficiency with the crack volunteer militia of your City. Every night a company of infantry and one of cavalry are on duty, as pickets and guards. At Atchison the same state of affairs exists. So in all our towns. Lawrence sits in her ashes still broken-hearted. The horror of that daybreak massacre has not yet passed from her spirit. The apathy and paralysis of terror still controls her people. But few improvements are yet visible, and a great many persons are leaving. We do not wonder at this. Thank God it is not given to many to conceive the terrible reality of that dreadful morning. But those who lived through it, who saw their beloved ones die, who felt their hopes crushed and their dearest affections trodden down, can never fail to dwell with dreaming nightmare of horror and desolation tinging imagination and memory with gloom and terror.

The whereabouts of Quantrell's main force is still a matter of conjecture. It is probable, however, that a considerable force are congregated in the labyrinth of ravines, hills and hollows, heavily timbered, known as the Sni Hills, on the Sniabar River, in the southeastern portion of Jackson County. It is impossible to describe this region. No place could be more admirably adapted for the rendezvous of these assassins. The population is sparse, and all rebel. Here their headquarters exist. There are places so adapted for defence that a dozen men could hold them against a regiment. It will be necessary, to clear out the Sni, to put into the brush at least three regiments, and systematically burn and destroy as they go, driving everything before them. The Sniabar communicates with the heavily timbered portions of Lafayette, Saline and Johnson Counties, so Quantrell ranges from one to the other as pursuit gets warm. To hunt him out it will take men who are more partisan than soldier. Capt. Hoyt, known here as the Chief of the Kansas Red Legs, could take a battalion of the men who have served with him, and do more in three weeks to the accomplishment of this purpose than three regiments, fighting and marching in the ordinary tracks, will do in three months. Jennison's new regiment is largely composed of these men. It is to be hoped they will have a chance to prove their efficiency. In the counties north of the Missouri—Clay, Platte, Ray and Carroll—there is at the present moment a considerable bushwhacking force. Several of Quantrell's captains are reported as crossing the river. It is certain that many outrages and crimes have lately been committed in the section named. A report prevails that Quantrell himself, with all his force—600 strong—is also in that region. So far as I can learn this report assumes rather the nature of a ruse to divert attention from his present movements. It will not be surprising to learn, at some unexpected moment, of another raid on Kansas.

As so much has been said of Quantrell, the assassin leader, and so many statements made in relation to his history, I propose to give you the facts in his life. William C. Quantrell is a native of Canal Dover, Tuscarorus County, Ohio. He is now about 27 years of age. His parents were from Hagerstown, Md., and removed to Ohio a few months before his birth. His grandfather, an old man 86 years of age, is yet living, and resides in Washington, distinguished himself in the war of 1812, as Captain of the Hagerstown Militia Company. That company was distinguished for bravery, and its now venerable commander is honorably mentioned in the orders and reports of his superiors. Quantrell's father was a teacher, and to the day of his death the Principal of the Graded School of Dover. He died, much respected, a few years ago. His wife, the mother of the guerrilla chief, is still alive and resides in Dover. He has a younger brother holding a commission in the volunteer army. Quantrell himself has received a fine education, and, from childhood, good influences appear to have surrounded him.

In company with three others, young men with whom he had been educated, all of whom are now holding honorable positions in the army, one being Lieutenant-Colonel and another Major, Quantrell came to Kansas in the Summer of 1857. Col. Torrey, who still resides at Paola, was also of the party. He states that Quantrell passed as a mild, well disposed and quiet youth, of whom nothing special was expected. He remained in the neighborhood of Paola, working for Col. Torrey and others, till the Utah expedition under Gen. Johnston started in the Fall of 1857. He went to Utah, it is believed, as a teamster. Here he was variously employed, riding express and other duties requiring nerve and energy.

When he reappeared in Kansas it was at Lawrence in the Fall of '59. During the following Winter and Spring he was known as Charles Hart. At Lawrence he identified himself with the active Abolitionists, being a participant in many schemes for the rescue of slaves in the Missouri Border Counties, and for the punishment of kidnappers. In the Summer of 1860, he induced four young men to go with him to Jackson County, for the purpose of rescuing the slaves of one Mogg Walker, who was about to sell them South. Eight in all started from Lawrence to Osawatomie, from which they were to go to Missouri. Only three went, the others being suspicious. These three young men were from Iowa, from the Springdale Quaker village, were John Brown lived with his men some time before the Harper's Ferry movement. One was a cousin of Edwin and Ben Clay Coppic, who were of the immortal 21 that followed John Brown to death. Edwin was hung with John E. Cook, at Charleston, Va., and Barclay, then First Lieutenant in Company C, Third Kansas, (Col. Montgomery,) was butchered at the Platte Bridge massacre on the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad, August, 1861.

Quantrell had already betrayed the party, and when they reached Mogg Walker's a fight ensued. One was instantly killed, one wounded and one unhurt. These two escaped into the timber, and were not found for several days. The wounded man was fast recovering—the unhurt one staying with him till he could travel. They were accidentally discovered by a negro, who not knowing them reported the fact. They were surrounded and ordered to surrender. They refused, the wounded boy, declaring, as he drew his revolver, "That he never surrendered to a slaveholder." He was instantly killed. The other was taken and hung. Shortly after this tragedy, Quantrell appeared at Paola, was recognized as Charley Hart, arrested and lodged in jail. By the efforts of some Pro-Slavery men in the town, a writ of *habeas corpus* was obtained, Quantrell released and allowed to escape, to leave a name associated with the most horrible butchery in history.

From that time till the rebellion broke out, little is known of his acts, except an occasional kidnapping episode. He probably lived at Mogg Walker's, whose daughter became his mistress. She is associated with him still. The first heard of him actively was in the Fall of '61, as a Regulator, a member of Up Hays' guerrilla gang. Since then his history has been, to a great extent, that of the border, with its associations of rapine, robbery and murder.

Quantrell is a tall, well-formed man, about six feet in height, sinewy frame. He has strongly-marked features, firm mouth, square jaws, a heavy acquiline nose, blue eyes, with a keen furtive glance, well-shaped head, light brown hair and bright auburn beard, quite light in quantity. His manners are easy and quiet. He will soon become acquainted if you meet, and make a good impression; altogether, few would suppose him to be the assassin and wretch he is.

There is another circumstance in relation to him worth mentioning. Paragraphs are going the rounds identifying him as having attempted to murder his wife at Hagerstown, and being a swindler in Louisville, Ky., and for his exploits being committed to the State prison. These incidents are from the career of an uncle, and elder brother of Quantrell's father, who was one of the most accomplished swindlers and arrant scoundrels unhung. These are the facts in Quantrell's life.

Yesterday a very large Immediate Emancipation meeting was held at Weston, Platte County, Mo., which, by invitation of the Union League, was addressed by Hon. M. J. Parrott, Col. Jennison and Mayor D. D. Anthony, of this city, who, of course, made radical emancipation speeches. The change of sentiment and policy in Platte on the Slavery question is astonishing. This was the heaviest slaveholding region of the State. It furnished the leaders and men for Border Ruffian raids. At this time the planters are universally liberating their remaining slaves, because they see the institution is "played out," but many because they fear that if it is not done, themselves will play out. Every day, bodies of negroes, with stock and household, given them by their masters, are ferried over the river, and arrive gleeful at this point.

They find plenty to do. Three companies for the Second colored regiment have already been raised, a fourth is half full and a fifth begun. Those who do not enter the service, and they are not a majority, find plenty of employment.

It is surprising to see the rate at which recruiting progresses in Kansas. Within six months we have raised two new cavalry regiments, the Fourteenth, Col. Thomas Moonlight, and the Fifteenth, Col. C. R. Jennison. Eight full companies have been mustered for the first, and four others are nearly completed. The Fifteenth has about 700 men mustered, and will be full in a month. We have raised a second negro regiment of infantry, have filled up the Fifth, Sixth and Eleventh to full cavalry standard, and are now raising a new battery, already full to minimum, and a battalion for the Second Kansas cavalry. In all we have recruited not less than 3,500 men. The conscription enrollment shows how rapidly the population of Kansas has increased. The last vote of the State, previous to the war, was about 17,000. The enrollment shows as many persons of the first class liable to the draft, and about 20,000 liable of both classes. Much of this increase of able-bodied men is due to the Union refugees from Missouri and Arkansas who have flocked into the State. We have done well; we have raised and are raising fifteen white regiments, two colored, and four batteries, and, if necessary, will raise more. R. J. F.

GEN. EWING'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Gen. Ewing has made an official report of Quantrell's raid upon Lawrence, Kansas, and the pursuit of the villains. The document closes thus:

"Since the fall of Vicksburgh, and the breaking up of large parts of Price's and Marmaduke's armies, great numbers of rebel soldiers, whose families live in Western Missouri, have returned, and being unable or unwilling to live at home, have joined the bands of guerrillas infesting the border. Companies, which before this Summer mustered but twenty or thirty, have now grown to fifty or an hundred. All the people of the country, through fear or favor, feed them, and rarely any give information as to their movements. Having all the inhabitants, by good will or compulsion, thus practically their friends, and being familiar with the fastnesses of a country wonderfully adapted by nature to guerrilla warfare, they have been generally able to elude the most energetic pursuit. When assembled in a body of several hundred, they scatter before an inferior force, and when our troops scatter in pursuit they reassemble to fall on an exposed squad, or a weakened post, or a defenceless strip of the border. I have had seven stations on the line from which patrols have each night and each day traversed every foot of the border for 90 miles. The troops you have been able to spare me out of the small forces withheld by you from the armies of Gens. Grant, Steel and Blunt, numbering less than 3,000 officers and men for duty, and having over 25 separate stations or fields of operation throughout the District, have worked hard and (until this raid) successfully in hunting down the guerrillas, and protecting the stations and the border. They have killed more than a hundred of them in petty skirmishes and engagements between the 18th of June and the 20th inst.

On the 25th inst. I issued an order requiring all residents of the counties of Jackson, Cass, Bates, and that part of Vernon included in this district, except those within a mile of the limits of the military stations and the garrisoned towns, and those north of Bush Creek and west of Big Blue, to remove from their present places of reference within fifteen days from that date—those who proved their loyalty to be allowed to move out of the district or to any military station in it, or to any part of Kansas west of the border counties—all others to remove out of the district.

When the war broke out, the district to which this order applies was peopled by a community three-fourths of whom were intensely disloyal. The avowed loyalists have been driven from their farms long since, and their houses and improvements generally destroyed. They are living in Kansas, and at military stations in Missouri, unable to return to their homes. None remain on their farms but rebel and neutral families, and practically the condition of their tenure is that they shall feed, clothe and shelter the guerrillas, furnish them information, and deceive or withhold information from us. The exceptions are few—perhaps twenty families in those parts of the counties to which the order applies. Two-thirds of those who left their families on the border and went to the rebel armies have returned. They dare not stay at home, and no matter what terms of amnesty may be granted, they can never live in the country except as brigands; and so long as their families and associates remain, *they* will stay until the last man is killed, to ravage every neighborhood of the border. With your approval, I was about adopting before this raid, measures for the removal of the families of the guerrillas and of known rebels, under which two-thirds of the families affected by this order would have been compelled to go. *That* order would have been most difficult of execution, and not half so effectual as this. Though this measure may seem too severe, I believe it will prove not inhumane, but merciful, to the non-combatants affected by it. Those who prove their loyalty will find houses enough at the stations, and will not be allowed to suffer for want of food. Among them there are but few dissatisfied with the order, notwithstanding the present hardship it imposes. Among the Union refugees it was regarded as the best assurance they have ever had of a return to their homes and permanent peace there.

To obtain the full military advantages of this removal of the people, I have ordered the destruction of all grain and hay in shed or in the field, not near enough to military stations for removal there. I have also ordered from the towns occupied as military stations a large number of persons either openly or secretly disloyal, to prevent the guerrillas getting information of the townspeople which they will no longer be able to get of the farmers. The execution of these orders will possibly lead to a still fiercer and more active struggle, requiring the best use of the additional troops the General commanding has sent me, but will soon result, though with much unmerited loss and suffering, in putting an end to this savage border war."

THE MEETING AT PAOLI.

Among the resolutions adopted by the meeting at Paoli were the following:

Resolved, That clemency to guerrillas and rebels is cruelty to loyalists, that milk and water for traitors is poison to patriots, and that military commanders can convert rebel assassins only as civil courts convert convicted murderers—by *killing them*.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the people of Kansas are here to-day ready, willing and able to destroy the bushwhackers, and their services are refused by Schofield's order No. 92, which prohibits them from crossing the line, we ask of the military authorities indemnity for the past and security for the future, and for this purpose demand that they station in every neighborhood in Southern Kansas a sufficient military force to insure their protection.

Resolved, That Gen. Schofield's order No. 92 is the tyrannical act of a commander who will neither destroy the rebels themselves nor allow others to do so, the clear intent of which is to protect the guerrillas in Missouri, and put us—the unconditional Union men of Kansas—in a false position before the country.

Resolved, That the present conservative policy which defends Kansas on the soil of Kansas, is cruelty to our State, and that we can only be made secure by offensive movements, which shall destroy the murderers in their dens, and that until the true policy is inaugurated, we demand that the military authorities shall seize three hundred of the men who are bushwhackers to-day and farmers to-morrow, and hold them as hostages, to be executed whenever a raid shall be made upon Kansas.

Resolved, That if the Government continues to force upon us the defensive system, we ask our Congressional delegation to urge the immediate return of every Kansas regiment.

Resolved, That we heartily respond to the invitation of our only true friends in Missouri, the unconditional Union men, and appoint a Committee to visit Washington, to co-operate with them in demanding the removal of the inefficient and unsound Department Commander, and invite them to co-operate with us in overthrowing the fatal defensive policy, and inaugurate an energetic offensive system, that shall secure our State from devastation, and our citizens from massacre.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the relatives and friends of the gallant dead who have fallen in protecting our homes, and that we tender our thanks to the living for the valuable services they have rendered the State, and trust they will remain at their posts until an offensive policy which will give them peace and security can be inaugurated.

Resolved, That we call upon the various counties to appoint Vigilance Committees, whose duty it shall be to protect the border by dealing with intestine foes, and reporting to the military commanders and the Congressional delegation all matters essential for the security of our State.

The following is the Committee appointed to visit Washington: S. C. Pomeroy, J. H. Lane, A. C. Wilder, A. J. Parrott, T. A. Osborn, W. W. H. Lawrence, Wm. Spriggins, J. Goodnow, W. W. Guthrie, W. D. Anthony, Geo. A. Reynolds, J. L. Scott, G. A. Crawford, J. R. Swallow, J. M. Walthall, John W. Sponable, Charles Sims and B. F. Taylor.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

The Capture of Cumberland Gap and Occupation of Knoxville.

Beyond Cumberland Gap, Wednesday Night, Sept. 9, 1863.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

From this place I telegraphed you in regard to the capture of Cumberland Gap. The advance of Gen. Burnside, under command of Gen. Shackelford, left Knoxville on Friday last, and arrived within a mile of the Gap on Sunday. The rebels have occupied the place for the year past, having it well fortified. In fact the forts on the surrounding hills looked impregnable when crowned with the frowning batteries. The rebel force was commanded by Gen. J. W. Frazier, and if he had ability and courage ought to have held the place some time against a large force. He had stores of provision and forage sufficient to have lasted him two weeks.

A mill was kept running day and night, and, knowing its importance to them, Gen. Shackelford planned an expedition for its destruction. Major Carpenter, of the Second Tennessee was given some 200 men, with orders to burn the mill to the ground. He accomplished his errand, going inside the rebel pickets and within range of their guns. The Major lost but one man, belonging to the Ninth Michigan. We may truly reckon this one of the most daring feats of the war, and did much to dispirit the rebels and cause them to surrender. Beside a large amount of flour which they had accumulated, they had dried a great deal of beef, having scoured the country for cattle in all directions.

The regiments taken were two from Virginia and two from North Carolina. They were mostly conscripts, and many of them hailed the appearance of the Stars and Stripes with joy. They are dissatisfied and dispirited, and fear to ask the news lest it tell them of new disasters to their cause. They will be glad to get home, and will never again enter the service of their own accord. Most of them, however, are well clad, and have certainly been well fed.

Some of the Virginia officers made their escape to the mountains, having been opposed to the surrender. The skill with which Gens. Burnside and Shackelford made the disposition of their forces, however, left the rebels no other chance.

The terms of the surrender were unconditional, and we learn the officers will be allowed to retain their side-arms. The prisoners will be sent North and not paroled. In addition to the expedition against the Gap, in the past few days others were sent along the Virginia Railroad. One went to Carter's Station and captured a train of cars and two locomotives, and the other three locomotives and about forty cars. Gen. Burnside is constantly planning such work for his men, and in a short time East Tennessee will be cleared of the enemy. The joy of the loyal citizens cannot be described. They hail the appearance of our flag as the harbinger of other and happier days. At Knoxville several old men rushed forward when Foster's command entered the place.

They have had enough of this accursed rebellion, and will be truer for the future to their God and country. I forgot to mention that Col. De Courcy, commanding the force north of the gap, has been severely censured for holding communication with the enemy, and threatening to bring on an engagement before Gen. Burnside's preparations were made. He has been placed under arrest. A newspaper was published at Knoxville in a few hours after its occupation by our forces. Parson Brownlow is being anxiously looked for by his friends at that place. It is expected he will be over shortly, and we hope to see the exile welcomed home by a grand reception, which is promised him.

Among the military arrangements made during the past few days, we learn that Gen. Shackelford takes command of a division, and Gen. Carter is appointed Provost-Marshal of East Tennessee. Both appointments are eminently fit to be made, as no two men in the service have shown more ability for their positions.

Below we give Gen. Shackelford's Staff for his new command:

Capt. J. E. Hoffman, A. A. G.
First Lieut. Matthew H. Ward, A. A. Q. M.
First Lieut. J. P. Santmeyer, A. A. C. S.
Maj. Isaac Train, Surgeon.
First Lieut. E. Veiuttot, Ordnance Officer.
Second Lieut. Samuel B. Johnston, A. D. C.
First Lieut. Robert Henry, A. D. C.
Capt. S. Green, Division Provost-Marshal.

We learn that they have all seen service, and worthy their respective positions. But enough.

H. S. D.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF KNOXVILLE AND KINGSTON.

Headquarters Department of Ohio, Near Loudon Bridge, Tenn., Via Somerset, Ky., September, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I have the honor to inform you that our forces now occupy Knoxville, Kingston and other important points.

Gen. Hartsuff's corps, after the concentration of which I notified you, moved forward. Gen. Carter's cavalry division of that corps preceded the corps in three columns, one under command of Gen. Shackelford, on Loudon Bridge; one under Col. Bird, on Kingston; one under Col. Foster, on Knoxville. The last-named places were taken without material opposition; but at Loudon the enemy was strongly posted. After a brisk skirmish they were driven back by Shackelford's command. They fired the bridge before they retreated, and it is now in ruins.

Col. Bird captured at Kingston a steamboat in process of construction, but nearly finished.

Col. Foster captured at Knoxville two locomotives and a number of cars; and a very considerable amount of army stores were captured by the different brigades of Carter's division.

Great praise is due to the troops of the command for their patience, endurance, and courage during the movement. Hartsuff's corps, which has been in the advance, has proved itself to be one of the best in the service.

I am thankful to report that we suffered no loss from the hands of the enemy, except a few wounded. I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-General.

Gen. Rosecrans' Campaign.

THE OCCUPATION OF CHATTANOOGA — WHERE BRAGG WILL MAKE HIS NEXT STAND.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Look-Out Valley, Ga., Twelve Miles South of Trenton, Sept. 9, 1863.

Chattanooga has fallen! Such is the tenor of a dispatch just brought in by a courier. Crittenden occupied the stronghold to-day. Bragg evidently dreaded a repetition of the Vicksburgh disaster, if he remained and attempted to defend Chattanooga, after our army had occupied a position directly threatening his rear. He could not leave a garrison to hold the works, while he opposed our right with his main force, with Burnside on the way to reinforce our left. With Burnside it would have been easy to isolate Chattanooga, and give it its own good time to accept the fate of the "Virgin City."

The evacuation was not completed too soon. This morning Stanley was on the road with a heavy cavalry force, supported part of the way by two brigades of infantry, to strike the line of railway in Bragg's rear, in the vicinity of Rome. As soon as the evacuation was discovered, the expedition was overtaken and ordered back to camp. From the front, where Stanley started, it was but a day's march, for horsemen, to Rome, and the raid would, doubtless, have been successful, if Bragg's army had not been promptly withdrawn from Chattanooga to oppose just such a movement.

Rosecrans' strategy has proven a splendid success. Crossing a broad and dangerous river, and an extremely rough chain of mountains, he throws his army in four days forty miles almost directly in the rear of the rebel stronghold. That he was not bitterly challenged by the enemy proves a weakness almost startling in the size and *morale* of Bragg's army. Can it afford to fight us on any terms in its present evident condition?

There has been no more brilliant movement during the war, if we except the wonderful exploit of Gen. Grant in marching to the rear of Pemberton. It has been carried on with the loss of two men killed and two wounded, in a slight cavalry skirmish, the only occasion we were made aware that an opposing army was near.

Where will Bragg stop? Dalton, where two great Southern railroads intersect, presents the same difficulties for defence as Chattanooga. We are already to the rear of that, and it is not fortified, nor naturally strong, as is the latter place. Neither would holding Dalton save the remaining great railroad artery. It would be easy to cut it to the northeast.

Rome is situated in the open country, and is not on the main railway system. It will be defended, but not made a base of military operations. Kingston, to the east of Rome, on the main road, is thought to be Bragg's present destination, as its wings would cover Canton and Rome, both important places.

Bragg, however, at either of these places would not be comfortable. He would be in an open country, with five roads in front, and nothing to prevent an attack being made upon him suddenly. He may not rest until he reaches Atlanta, and puts between the Army of the Cumberland and himself the numerous large water-courses running tributary to the Alabama River, in Northern Georgia.

It is not probable that this army will attempt to advance much further at present. The left will be advanced south to Chattanooga, and the right, which still rests at the gap near Valley Head, (McCook's corps,) crosses the mountain east, early in the morning, to pursue the retreating army. It will hardly go further south than Rome, if that point is also evacuated.

The railway bridge at Bridgeport cannot be completed for some weeks. In the meantime supplies must be brought up in wagons, unless a steamboat is mysteriously discovered in the Tennessee River some day, after having been brought down by rail, piecemeal. In that case Chattanooga can be made a depot.

I have heard no particulars of the evacuation. I have hitherto been with the right, anticipating it to stand the brunt of battle, as it has been called upon to do so often; but so far it has escaped, though occupying the delicate position in the recent advance.

Death of a French Consul.—The Mobile *Tribune* of the 29th ult. announces the death of Mr. Ponte, the French Vice-Consul. He was long a resident of Mobile and was generally known to its citizens.

The Capture of Forts Wagner and Gregg.

AN INTERESTING REPORT BY COL. MANN, OF THE THIRTY-NINTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.

The following interesting report by Col. Mann, of the Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, of the occupation of Forts Wagner and Gregg, is published in the Western papers:

Headquarters 39th Regiment Illinois Vols., Morris Island, S. C., Sept. 8, 1863.

Capt. Adrian Terry, A. A. G.:

Sir: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your order, I entered upon the duties of General Officer of the trenches on the evening of the 2d inst., relieving Col. Drake. My grand guard consisted of a portion of the Second brigade. The fore part of the night was spent in verifying my details for the different posts, inquiring into and reporting upon the amount of ammunition on hand or wanted by the artillerists, and directing the calcium lights so that they would best reflect upon the enemy's works, in which I succeeded admirably well. The old fort that fronted us, usually dark and frowning at night, glowed with light, revealing to the anxious eye of the vigilant sharpshooters the first appearance of the rebel sentinels, who only raised their devoted heads above the parapets to fall victims to loyal lead. The adjoining marsh and creek, and the massive earthworks of the contending forces—separated from each other only by a ditch—were handsomely lighted up, producing a beautiful and picturesque view that happily relieved the usually monotonous scenes of siege operations. Gracefully and prominently in the picture appeared the Stars and Stripes, that waved in the breeze but a few rods to the right of Wagner, as a signal by which the navy directed their fire. Permit me in this connection to express the opinion that this light is a most valuable auxiliary to the picket duty and siege operations, especially on such territory as we have just wrenched from rebellious hands.

About 1 o'clock A. M. a deserter was brought to my headquarters by Major Sinton, who commanded in the advanced trenches, having waded or swam along the beach for several rods. He reported that Wagner was evacuated, except a few men left to blow up the magazines, and that the enemy had retired to Fort Gregg. The deserter was a young Irishman, and appeared very sincere in his statement. I at once telegraphed this report to Gen. Gillmore, forwarded the prisoner to him and asked permission to turn the artillery on Gregg, which permit was soon granted. A spirited fire was opened upon Gregg, but with what effect I do not know. Thirty minutes later the General directed that I turn all the guns on Wagner and keep up a sharp fire for twenty minutes and then cease and send into the fort five resolute men to reconnoiter; and as soon as it should be ascertained that they were in, send twenty more to capture any who might be lurking about, and secure the magazines, if possible. I regarded the expedition no less hazardous than it was important, for though it should be found to be deserted, I had every reason to believe that it was strongly charged or thickly strewn with those infernal torpedoes that have been so numerously found on the outside of the fort. I therefore directed Maj. Sinton to call for five volunteers to undertake the mission. From a large number who presented themselves, the Major selected Sergt. Charles W. Vermillion, Company B; Corp. Henry Delango and Daniel Grisinger, of Company C; private Cornelius Cox, Company G; Edward Woodward, Company I, and Chas. Watts, Company A, all of the Thirty-ninth regiment of Illinois Volunteers, who carefully entered the fort and soon reported to have seen no one, except what appeared to be a small squad of men retiring in a small boat toward Fort Gregg. Capt. James Wightman, Company C, Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, and Adjt. Walker, then advanced with their regimental colors and twenty men, and planting the former on the parapet, proceeded to carefully explore the fort. Capt. W. discovered and cut a fuse line which connected with two of the magazines and extended over on the sea shore. The further examination of the magazines was made, but they were strongly guarded and instructions transmitted to the officer, by whom I was relieved, to allow no person to enter until some competent one should be detailed to carefully explore them. The enemy doubtless left in great haste, as but two or three of their guns were spiked, and those very imperfectly. His rear guard either had no time to apply the fatal match, or did not care to inaugurate such a chivalrous mode of warfare. Just at daylight I was ordered into the fort by Gen. Terry, with my command. The enemy had left behind all their guns, eighteen in all, of various calibre, a portion of which had been dismounted by our own guns, and a few entirely disabled. The precise amount of ammunition in the magazine is not known, but is supposed to be considerable. Several old guns were found scattered about, some of which were found loaded, cocked and a string attached to the trigger. Boarding-hooks and pikes were found in various places, so arranged as to retard a charge, and boards bristling with sharp nails were arranged for the same purpose. No torpedoes were discovered in the fort, but they are visible on the outside, one of which exploded, seriously injuring one man. The open portion of the fort, and especially the bomb-proofs, were in a most filthy condition. Several bodies were found unburied, from which life had several days since departed. One man, who lately gasped a few words, was found in one of the bomb-proofs with his shoulder blown away with a shell, and his wound undressed. He said he had lain in that condition for four days without food or water.

For the sake of a common humanity, let us hope that the sufferer's reason was too nearly dethroned to enable him to give a correct report of himself, or that his locality was so obscure as to keep him from observation and those ministrations which the most hardened heart could not withhold from the wounded and dying. He was supplied with water, placed on a stretcher and started for our hospital tent, but died before reaching it.

I hardly need inform you that the general appearance of Wagner is such as to most clearly demonstrate the severity of our fire. The sand and sand-bags on the parapets and bomb-proofs were displaced and scattered in every conceivable direction, and intermixed with broken shells and solid shot. Old barracks and buildings used for commissary stores were literally demolished. The outer works of the fort are massive, and almost entirely of sand—bags being pretty freely used in their construction. The bomb-proofs are large, massive and most formidable. They are constructed of heavy pine timber and deeply covered with sand. They are built near the sea side of the fort and extend across its entire width. For an accurate plan of the fort permit me to refer you to the one inclosed, kindly furnished me by Artificer L. L. Buckland, Topographical corps, First New-York Volunteer Engineers. Col. Serrel and Major Place, of the New-York Engineers' regiment, with a detachment from their regiment, hoisted their regimental colors on the fort in the afternoon. The ability and persistent energy of this most efficient regiment were appreciated by all present, and were handsomely acknowledged by prolonged cheers after the flag, with appropriate ceremonies, had been planted on the parapet.

Several engineer and fatigue parties were engaged in and around the fort during the day.

I would respectfully recommend that the fort and surroundings be most thoroughly policed, and disinfectants freely distributed about it. I was ordered, in the afternoon, to relieve the garrison in Fort Gregg, with a portion of my command, which I did. I did not visit this fort personally, and hence make no report relative to it.

I learn, however, that it is comparatively small, and that seven guns of different calibre were taken with it. Our casualties were two killed and four wounded—one probably fatally—all except one by an unfortunate shell from one of our left guns, that fell short and burst among our own men.

I was properly relieved late last evening by Col. Guss, of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania.

I remain, Captain, respectfully yours,

O. L. MANN,

Lieut.-Col. Thirty-ninth Illinois and General Officer of the Guards.

Gen. Grant and the Contrabands.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.

Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, Vicksburgh, Miss., Aug. 10, 1863.

General Orders, No. 51.—I. At all military posts in States within this Department, where Slavery has been abolished by the Proclamation of the President of the United States, camps will be established for such freed people of color as are out of employment.

II. Commanders of posts or districts will detail suitable officers from the army, as Superintendents of such camps. It will be the duty of such Superintendents to see that suitable rations are drawn from the Subsistence Department for such people as are confided to their care.

III. All such persons supported by the Government will be employed in every practicable way, so as to avoid, as far as possible, their becoming a burden upon the Government. They may be hired to planters or other citizens on proper assurance that the negroes so hired will not be run off beyond the military jurisdiction of the United States; they may be employed on any public works; in gathering crops from abandoned plantations; and, generally, in any manner local commanders may deem for the best interests of the Government, in compliance with law and the policy of the Administration.

IV. It will be the duty of the Provost-Marshal at every military post, to see that every negro within the jurisdiction of the military authority is employed by some *white person*, or is sent to the camps provided *for freed people*.

V. Citizens may make contracts with freed persons of color for their labor, giving wages per month in money, or employ families of them by the year on plantations, &c., feeding, clothing and supporting the infirm as well as able-bodied, and giving a portion, not less than one-twentieth, of the commercial part of their crops, in payment for such service.

VI. Where negroes are employed under this authority the parties employing will register with the Provost-Marshal their names, occupation and residence, and the number of negroes so employed. They will enter into such bonds as the Provost-Marshal, with the approval of the local commander, may require, for the kind treatment and proper care of those employed, and as security against their being carried beyond the employer's jurisdiction.

VII. Nothing in this order is to be construed to embarrass the employment of such colored persons as may be required by the Government.

By order of Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT.

T. S. Bowers, A. A. A. G.

—Gen. Herman Haupt is said to have been relieved because he could not accept an appointment as Brigadier, and regularly enter the service.

Obituary.

—The Richmond papers record the death of Gen. Sam Houston, of Texas. His decease has been so often reported that its present announcement will be received with many doubts. The event is stated to have occurred at his residence in Texas, on the 25th of July last. It is a little singular that this intelligence was not received long since. Still the report may be correct. The life of Gen. Houston has been a most eventful one, full of strange and stirring incidents. He was born in Rockbridge County, Va., in 1793. His father, an officer in the war of the Revolution, died in 1807, leaving a widow and nine children. Soon after, Mrs. Houston and all her children crossed the Alleghany Mountains and took up their residence near the Tennessee River, then the boundary between white men and the Cherokee Indians. Sam was soon placed in a country store; but was thus employed only a few weeks when he ran off, and spent several months among the Cherokee Indians. When eighteen years of age he enlisted as a private in the United States Army, and was soon made an Ensign. He distinguished himself at the battle of the Horse Shoe, under Gen. Jackson, in 1814, and was dangerously wounded. After peace he was made a Lieutenant, but resigned, and studied law in Nashville. He was soon after elected District-Attorney of Davidson County, Tenn., and Major-General of the State, and in 1823 was sent to Congress. He was re-elected in 1825, and chosen Governor in 1827. This latter office, in consequence of a domestic affliction, he resigned in 1829, and again made his home among the Cherokee Indians, with whom he remained for three years, and became exceedingly popular with them. Subsequently he was elected a member of the State Convention which met at San Felipe de Austin in 1833, and after adopting a Constitution, addressed a memorial to the Government of Mexico setting forth the reasons why Texas should be recognized as one of the States of the Mexican Confederacy. The distinguished part Gen. Houston took in the war that followed this movement is well known. He was the first President of the new Republic in 1836, and was again elected to the same office in 1841. On the admission of Texas into the Union, in 1845, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he served several years, and on his final return to Texas he was again chosen Governor of the State. This office he held for a short time after the war broke out, but resigned at the demand of the Secessionists, and has ever since lived in retirement.

GEN. T. C. HINDMAN.

This officer of the rebel army, of whose death we have a report, was born in Tennessee, about the year 1818, served in Mexico as a Second Lieutenant in the Second regiment of Mississippi Volunteers, from January, 1847, to July, 1848, and was elected a Representative in Congress from the First District of Arkansas, in 1859, where he sustained the Democratic party. He was a member of the Democratic Convention in Baltimore, in 1860, by which Mr. Douglas was nominated for the Presidency. After the outbreak of the rebellion, in 1861, he entered the Confederate service, was appointed Brigadier-General, and in November served under Buckner, in Kentucky. Subsequently he had command at Memphis, and, having been promoted to the rank of Major-General, took charge of the forces in Arkansas and claimed the command of the whole country west of the Mississippi. He was severely injured at the battle of Shiloh, by the fall of his horse, which was shot under him.

Having been charged with obtaining $1,000,000 from the banks of Memphis, on pretended authority of Gen. Beauregard, and with having grossly exceeded his powers in various respects, his case was brought before the Confederate House of Representatives, in October last. Gen. Holmes was put in command in Arkansas, and Hindman was arrested, but was soon after in the field, and took a part in the sanguinary battle of Prairie Grove, near Fayetteville, Ark., Dec. 7, 1862. But since that he has been mostly unengaged.

—Rev. George Goldthwait Ingersoll, D. D., died in Keene, N. H., on Wednesday last, the 16th inst., at the age of 67 years. Mr. Ingersoll was born in Boston on the 4th of July, 1796. He graduated at Harvard College with high honors in 1815, in the same class with Jared Sparks, LL.D., Hon. John G. Palfrey, Hon. John A. Lowell, Hon. Theophilus Parsons, and the late Prof. Convers Francis. After leaving college he studied divinity at the Theological School at Cambridge. He was ordained pastor of the Unitarian Church in Burlington, Vt., the 30th May, 1822, where he labored as a faithful minister for twenty-two years. Subsequently he was pastor of the Unitarian Church, East Cambridge, Mass., but was compelled to resign his charge on account of ill-health.

Personal.

—A correspondent of a Boston paper writes under date of Sept. 15: Fulton-street meeting was an unusually interesting on Monday. Rev. Dr. Junkins, the father-in-law of Stonewall Jackson, a refugee from rebel oppression, made an address. He had just come from a visit to the hospital at Gettysburgh. Few persons have been able to gain access to the sick and wounded rebels, who bear a marked hate to all of the "Yankees or Lincoln men," as all loyal men are called. Dr. Junkins went from cot to cot in vain. He could get no hearing. At last, said he, "I took in my hand something that unlocked the rebel hearts. I went into the room where several hundred of them were confined. I said to them: 'Soldiers, I hold in my hand a cane that was given to me by your old commander, Stonewall Jackson, the day he married my daughter.'" The effect he said was affecting.

—A letter dated Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 13, says: "A heart-rending accident occurred here last night just after dark. Two little girls—Fannie, the daughter of Maj. Douglas Hale, and Albertina, the daughter of Capt. Louis Bergean—while playing on the doorstep of Mrs. Gunsaint's boarding house, were fatally wounded by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a sentry belonging to the E. M. M. stationed at this post. The ball passed through the bowels of both, tearing out the stomach and intestines of Capt. Bergean's daughter, and lacerating them in a terrible manner. She died at 4 o'clock this morning. The ball also passed through the bowels of Fannie, Maj. Dale's daughter. Fannie is still alive, though sinking rapidly, and will die before noon. The little things were respectively about seven years of age."

—Rev. J. C. Fletcher has been most unfortunate in his recent attempt to reach Brazil. He left this port some weeks since, on the new steamer *Constitution* for Rio Janeiro. When two or three days out some part of the machinery of the vessel became disabled, and she put into Boston for repairs. After they were completed, she started again for her original destination, but through some misunderstanding Mr. Fletcher was left behind, although all his baggage was on board. He then came to this City, and took passage in the *Great Eastern*, designing to go to Brazil *via* England. He will doubtless reach there in due time, but the *Constitution* has met with another mishap, and has returned to this port for repairs, so that Mr. Fletcher will have to wait some time for his baggage.

List of Americans registered at Gun's American Agency, No. 17 Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, for the week ending Aug. 29, 1863: J. Grale, A. Rawlings, Daniel Holman, New-York; Wm. Cargell Jewett, United States; George N. Sanders, Virginia; Col. Chas. Lamar, Georgia; Lionel J. Ninn, New-York; Geo. B. Farnam, Chicago; Geo. Bucsham, New-York; H. P. Amadown, Boston; E. H. House, Capt. Downer, Thos. Butler Gunn, New-York; Mrs. S. H. Porter, Philadelphia; B. Rawstorne, Rhode Island; T. B. Hytler, San Francisco; George W. Martin, Tennessee; Hammatt Billings, Boston.

—A daughter of Pember Beckwith, of New-London, Conn., was awakened, a few nights since, by a burglar, and asked what was wanted. The ruffian in a whisper replied, placing a pistol to her face, "Don't move, or I'll blow your brains out!" Some conversation then ensued, when Miss Beckwith jumped out of bed, and catching hold of the miscreant, whirled him suddenly about, and, dodging out ran to her father's room for assistance; but before any effort could be made to capture the robber, he had taken himself off. But the girl did bravely, nevertheless.

—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* states that, upon the evacuation of Nashville by the rebels, in 1862, a number of letters were found in the St. Cloud Hotel, and that among them was one from Vallandigham to Gen. A. S. Johnston, giving a full account of military operations in the North. The gentleman who found it burned it, as of no value, and did not attach any importance to it until recently.

—The Portsmouth *Chronicle* tells of a man (with a strong-minded wife) who came to that city from Salmon Falls to enlist as a substitute. The wife attended her husband to the Provost-Marshal's quarters, saw him mustered in, took his $400 and his citizens' clothes after he had donned Uncle Sam's true blue, bid him good-bye, and returned to her home. The couple are said to be well off for this world's goods.

—A Portland paper tells a story of a man who was recently drafted in Westbrook, Maine, who got exempted on the plea of non residence in that town. At the election on Monday, however, he appeared at the polls and voted the Copperhead ticket. He was subsequently informed that he could appear at the Provost-Marshal's office and pay his commutation fee or bring his substitute.

—Col. Percy Wyndham publishes a card in the Washington *Star* promising to make his distant relation, Percy S. Wyndham, M. P., who has recently called in question his right to the family name, "shortly and thoroughly acquainted with his personality through the medium of the Press."

—Capt. C. S. Boggs—*Varuna* Boggs, of the sloop-of-war *Sacramento*, which has been on blockading duty off Wilmington, N. C.—has been compelled to return home on leave of absence, in consequence of illness.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 20, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR Cents.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have one day's later advices from Charleston by the arrival of the steamship *McClellan*. Gen. GILLMORE is still sedulously engaged in mounting heavy guns at Fort Wagner and Cummings Point to bombard the city. The fire from the rebel works on James Island had proved somewhat annoying to the working parties, but casualties were few. The *Columbia* brought 100 rebel prisoners taken at Fort Wagner.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Columbia*, from New-Orleans, we have particulars of an expedition under Gen. FRANKLIN to the mouth of the Sabine River, Texas, which has proved unsuccesful. On arriving at the place designed for the landing of the troops, outside the enemy's fortifications, it was found impossible to disembark owing to the marshy nature of the ground and excessively shallow water. Upon the gunboats *Clifton*, *Sachem* and *Arizona*, therefore, devolved the whole task of attacking the batteries, and they came gallantly up to the work. The bombardment continued some time, gradually increasing in briskness, until the vessels got within point-blank range of the forts, when the enemy suddenly opened a terrific fire, in which they were aided by a fleet of three cotton-clad steamers and a schooner further up the river. At first the fire from our gunboats was more accurate than that of the enemy, and we seemed clearly to be getting the advantage, but unfortunately the *Sachem* grounded broadside to the rebel fleet, and very soon she was riddled and left an utter wreck. The *Arizona's* greater draft of water would not admit of her nearer approach to the batteries, and the *Clifton* was compelled to essay the task of silencing them unaided. In the gallant attempt she also struck hard on the bottom and was not long before meeting a fate similar to the *Sachem's*. Capt. CROCKER, her commander, made an heroic effort to save his vessel, but seeing the matter hopeless, he loaded his after gun with a 9-inch solid shot and fired it through the centre of the ship, crushing the machinery in pieces and effectually destroying the vessel. The *Arizona* was then forced reluctantly to withdraw, unable to cope singly with the enemy. Besides the vessels' crews we lost as prisoners 98 soldiers who were acting as sharpshooters. The numbers killed and wounded are not very large.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at this port yesterday afternoon of the steamship *City of Cork*, from Liverpool Sept. 5 and Queenstown Sept. 7, we have Cork papers to the 7th inst.—two days later. The news is not important. The question of the recognition of the rebels by France was still a topic of newspaper discussion, and the victualling of the *Florida* at Brest was considered a still more explicit declaration of NAPOLEON'S intentions in this regard than the late pamphlet on "France, Mexico and the Confederate States." The deputation from Mexico to offer the crown to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN had arrived, and it was considered positive that he would accept it. The insurgents in Poland on the 3d inst. drove 300 Russian troops across the Gallician frontier. Consols, after official hours, closed at 93¾ to 93⅞.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New-Haven *Journal* states that in consequence of allegations against the integrity of the officers conducting the draft in the Fourth Congressional District of Connecticut, the business of that office has been temporarily suspended, by the arrest of Provost-Marshal DUNHAM and Surgeon SALISBURY, on charges of corruption. They are said to be under arrest for trial by court-martial. A similar misfortune has overtaken Capt. AVERY, of the First Connecticut cavalry; Capt. JAYSON, of the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, and Capt. LEWIS, of the Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers, who have all been engaged in recruiting for many months, and who have been charged with defrauding the Government by engaging in the substitute broker business. Gen. DIX, commanding this Department, has ordered a court-martial to try them. It will meet on the 27th inst., probably in Hartford, so as to be rid of city and local influence.

On Friday, in the United States District Court at Philadelphia, Judge CADWALADER stated, in regard to the argument upon the effect of the President's Proclamation, that he was of opinion that proceedings were suspended in cases where the writs of *habeas corpus* had been issued before the date of the Proclamation. He was also of the opinion that no new applications for writs could be granted. He stated his intention of reducing to writing his opinion.

Gen. BUTLER was serenaded in Philadelphia on Friday evening, and in response made a brief speech, alluding to the important part taken by Pennsylvania in the war for the Union, and hoping she would be on the side of the Union in the contest in October.

The fourth and closing day of the Swiss Shooting Festival was, most unfortunately for its managers and the cause at stake, one of the most inclement of the season, greatly marring the intended exercises, and preventing the completion of the programme. Still, the Swiss marksmen, with the characteristic tenacity of their race, put the best face on the matter, and will probably make another trial during the ensuing week.

A brisk business was transacted in Breadstuffs on Saturday at advanced prices Cotton, Sugars and Tallow were also freely purchased at buoyant rates. Provisions were in fair demand and generally firm. Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Fish and Tobacco were in good request. Wool was quite active. Linseed Oil and Spirits Turpentine were more sought after and much dearer. Freights were quiet, with 598 vessels of all classes in port.

WHERE IS THE BOTTOM?—The Richmond *Examiner* brings to light the most astounding facts in regard to the destitution of Government officials in Richmond. It appears that the Confederate office-holders, instead of "fattening out of the public crib," as they are proverbially and metaphorically supposed to do, are actually supporting existence only through the charity of their friends. Says the *Examiner:* "The ladies who are employed as note-signers receive $75 per month. It is a matter of favor alone if they can get their board for that sum. Their clothing, washing, medical attendance if sick, and other necessary expenses, *have to be contributed by their friends.*" Now, the question arises, if such is the condition of persons who have salaries of $900 a year, what must be the fate of those who have no salaries at all? If "friends" support the best paid officers of the Government by contributions, who is able to support the friends? And what is the case of those unhappy mortals, office-holders or not, who have no friends at all? With shoes at $80 and $50 per pair, as quoted by the *Examiner*, and everything else in proportion, it is obvious that somebody must pay. In the name of DR BOW, MEMMINGER, and all the financiers of the South, we ask who feeds and clothes the people of the Confederacy?

Aggression from Abroad.

What is the aggressive power of France against this country, whether in invading our territory, supporting the Confederacy, or holding its own in Mexico? The London *Times*, always prepared to belittle our power and exaggerate that of our adversary, whoever he may be, asserts that "there is a general conviction that the protest" of the United States Government "will now be feeble and be wholly unattended with any threats," and considers that "the first really offensive threat against NAPOLEON would be the signal for the deliverance of the Confederates." We see reason to take quite a different view of the case.

The immediate aggressive power of NAPOLEON is limited to possible assaults upon some of our harbors by his war vessels, probably by iron-clads, or to an attempt to raise the blockade in the same way. We have, at all events, no reason to fear these sea-going iron-clads before Spring. It is far from being demonstrated that any of them can cross the Atlantic in the Winter, and it is quite certain that their 4½-inch or even 6-inch plates will give very little resistance to our little Monitors with their 15-inch guns. With proper and timely attention to our harbor defences, we have little to fear from this cause.

Nor do we conceive we have much to fear from the raising of the blockade. The rebellion is not being put down for lack of war supplies. Unfortunately our blockade has never been—and for such an extensive and stormy coast never can be—sufficiently effective to prevent these arriving in considerable quantities. The rebellion is failing because its armies are defeated, captured and driven back, because the opening of the Mississippi divided its territory in two, and because the advance of ROSECRANS threatens to quarter it. The possession by our armies of these vast territories not only limits their supply of recruits, but permits the truth to be known, and these misguided men who have been blindly led or harshly driven by their designing, treacherous leaders into treason, to see their error. The power of France cannot affect all this.

They can lengthen the war with the rebellion only if they can land a sufficiently powerful force at the South to give the rebels a temporary military support. What can they do in this way? In the Crimean War, the combined naval and military forces of France and England were never able to invest a fortress situated at the very extremity of Russia, a country thinly populated, almost without communications in the sense in which we understand it, and without any means of interrupting or interfering with the communications of the allies. They were never able to assemble more than 150,000 men between the two nations, and, with a line of communications of only seven miles from their post, they starved a very fair proportion of this small army to death. And then France had not Rome to garrison, with GARIBALDI recovered from his wounds, or Mexico to keep down with 60,000 men, nor had the slumbering fires of French Republicanism begun to manifest themselves, as they have done in recent elections.

How different would all this be with reference to us. Did the London *Times* writer but spend one day in Broadway, he would discover that the North has not begun to put forth her energies, that she does not yet feel her losses, and that, though an army of a million soldiers may appear very exhausting to a country able only to put 50,000 men in the field in the Crimea, it is nothing to what this country could and would do were a foreign Power to threaten us with invasion, or to attempt an armed recognition of the rebels of the South.

What security would there be for the support and supply of the invading army either in the South or in Mexico? Our privateers would render their communications very different from that by way of the Mediterranean; our men-of-war would be put to a very different purpose from that of blockading harbors by their projecting masts. The difficulty of this war has been that the moral, constructive and mercantile force of Western Europe has been arrayed against us as strongly as if we had been at war with them, while their assumed and hypocritical neutrality has prevented us retaliating. Let but this opposition be avowed and real, and we could tell a very different story on the seas from that which we now do.

Our internal troubles are approaching their end; and a country which has successfully crippled and bids fair to close in three years a rebellion organized for thirty years,—which brought to its support the powers of State Governments and military organizations perfected in anticipation of it,—which was in possession of the whole Government of the country, and perfected its arrangements under its protection for years previous to the outbreak, which extended over a country of 750,000 square miles, including a population of 10,000,000, and supported by foreign aid—can afford to look calmly and deliberately in the face, without anxiety and without fear, any prospects of European intervention.

A CHEERFUL INVITATION.—We have received an invitation to "call and examine a new Patent Corpse Preserver, air circulating, now in practical operation with a body, at the store of Mr. ——, Fourth-avenue." In the performance of our duty to the public, we undertake many disagreeable labors, but we must decline examining the new Patent Corpse Preserver, "now in practical operation with a body," until we know *whose body* it is that has been put to this practical service.

The Impending Fight in Georgia.

We are in expectation of stirring news from the Department of Gen. ROSECRANS. The combined and rapid advance of this chief and Gen. BURNSIDE evidently took Gen. BRAGG by surprise, and compelled the abandonment of Chattanooga. The evacuation of this place was not intended by the Confederates. Since the first of this year they have been at work upon it, steadily increasing its fortifications, and trying to make it impregnable. They meant to hold it to the last, and were sure they could do so. But, as in the case of Columbus, Fort Pillow, Memphis, Corinth, Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, they only spent their labor for the benefit of Nationals. As soon as their work was done at Chattanooga, they quietly gave up the place to Gen. ROSECRANS.

The prompt reinforcement of Gen. BRAGG by LONGSTREET and detachments from JOE JOHNSTON'S army, shows what the intentions of the rebel Government were. They did not intend to retreat, and BRAGG is enabled to stop his flight and turn upon his pursuers, almost in sight of his late stronghold. He is said to be stronger in men now than Gen. ROSECRANS. The two armies confront each other, and a battle is momentarily expected.

The immense importance of the impending contest must be admitted. If ROSECRANS should be worsted, the effect would be very bad in Tennessee. Much of the State would be again overrun by guerrillas, and the loyal population of the State, now just prepared to return to the Union, would be frightened and deterred from their contemplated action. If the Confederate army should be beaten, the rebellion would be instantly lost. Alabama and Georgia would be open to the advance of the Union troops, and thus the heart of the Confederacy be pierced. The result would be quickly fatal. Into these two States are now gathered the major part of the property and chiefs of the rebellion. The bulk of the slaves of Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana have been gradually withdrawn before the march of our armies, and have found refuge, along with their masters, in Alabama and Georgia. The influx of this class of persons from Mississippi, at the time of GRANT'S occupation of Jackson, was so great, it will be remembered, that the Governor of Alabama was obliged to take steps to stop it. He feared the effect on the food supplies of his State.

The accumulation of slaves in the States of Georgia and Alabama must, at the present time, be enormous. It is not unlikely that half the remaining slave wealth of the Southern States is compacted within their borders. And the effect of the Union army's advance among them would be disastrous. A spark might be as safely admitted into a powder magazine.

The rebels appreciate this perilous state of things, and hence they are preparing, no doubt, to make a superhuman effort to check and drive back Gen. ROSECRANS. We trust this brave General, backed now by BURNSIDE, will be equal to the shock coming against him. It would be gratifying to know that Gen. GRANT was hard by, with part of his veteran army, to take part in the grand and final contest for the possession of the citadel of the enemy's strength. But there is no reason to hope for this. Gen. ROSECRANS must rely on his unaided strength to fight one of the most critical and important battles of the war. As a lover of honorable fame, this is, perhaps, the very thing he would desire, for he is confident of victory, and the glory of success will be exclusively his own.

Judge White's Habeas Corpus Decision.

We hope none of our readers who have taken an interest in the discussion of the authority of the State Courts over the Provost-Marshals and other officers of the United States, will fail to read the decision of Judge WHITE, of the Superior Court, in this City, in the case of the *habeas corpus* of MICHAEL COX. The conclusion to which the Judge came, viz., that the case was one which must be turned over to the decision of the Federal Courts, is well known to our readers. They will find the process by which he arrives at that result clearly stated and forcibly sustained.

The question has, perhaps, lost something of the interest which invested it, since the suspension of the *habeas corpus*. But that suspension cannot last forever, and whenever it ceases, the questions involved in this case will arise again until it is finally settled. We must understand thoroughly, as long as we are to live under our present form of Government, whether the proceedings of the officers of the General Goverment are to be controlled by the State Courts or only by the Courts of the power which appointed them and under which they act.

The argument of Judge WHITE is, briefly, that a State Court has no right to control the action of an officer of the General Government, in the exercise of the functions of his office devolved upon him by the Government, Constitution or laws of the United States; that the military power of the Union is vested exclusively in the United States, and that the questions as to the alleged violation by the prisoner of the rules provided by Congress for the government of the military, are questions arising under the laws of the United States, and that there cannot be a concurrent jurisdiction of the State and Federal tribunals over them.

The Judge goes over the authorities on the point, citing very fully, of course, the case of ABLEMAN *vs.* BOOTH, which he entirely clears from the fog thrown around it by Judge LEONARD'S incorrect statement of it. He alludes also to a charge of Judge NELSON'S to the Grand Jury in the Circuit Court in this City, which he does not cite, but which is found in 1 Blatchford's Circuit Court Reports, p. 643. Judge NELSON, in that charge, used these words:

"I do not claim that the mere fact of the commitment or detainer of a prisoner by an officer of the Federal Government bars the issuing of this writ or the exercise of power under it. Far from that. Those officers may be guilty of illegal restraints of the liberty of the citizen, the same as others. The right of the State authorities to inquire into such restraints is not doubted, and it is the duty of the officer to obey the authority by making the return. All that is claimed or contended for is, that when it is shown that the commitment or detainer is under the Constitution or a law of the United States, or a treaty, the power of the State authority is void, and any further proceedings under the writ is *coram non judice* and void."

It seems to us that the whole question is covered by these few words.

But it is no doubt true, that it has been the practice of the State Courts to discharge on *habeas carpus*, persons held in the military service of the United States. Judge WHITE'S remarks upon the circumstances which have led to the suffering of such action on their part, and the changed aspect of the country now, are pertinent, as the Judge says: "The time is not a favorable one in which to plead prescription, in behalf of the continuance of usurpations or abuses, judicial or other, if they impede or stand in the way of the country's preservation." Though he does not mention Judge MCCUNN'S usurpation of the power of issuing *habeas corpuses*, yet that usurpation and the end to which it was brought, are too exactly in point not to occur to every one who reads the words we have quoted.

German Politics---The Frankfort Congress.

The Frankfort Congress have closed their labors, and dispersed. The propositions of FRANCIS JOSEPH underwent little or no modification, and his Majesty professes to be perfectly satisfied with the result, which he thinks will prove most beneficial to Germany. That the Kaiser is satisfied with the issue we may well believe, since it places him at the head of the Confederacy, gives him a right to German aid in defence of his non-German possessions, and authorizes the employment of Federal troops in the suppression of *State* revolutionary movements. But whether it will prove as beneficial to Fatherland as the Kaiser imagines, or afford as much satisfaction to the people at large as it does to himself and his brother sovereigns, may be fairly doubted. How, for instance, can a scheme prove beneficial to Germany, to which the most enlightened and the most powerful, save one, of the Teutonic States, is wholly opposed, and the forcible carrying out of which may lead to the creation of two hostile confederacies instead of national unity? Or how can a scheme prove beneficial to Germany which will oblige her, in the event of a Hungarian or Venetian insurrection, to send forth her sons to sustain, beyond the Danube or the Alps, the schemes and cause of Austria? But if the Austrian scheme is little calculated to prove beneficial to Germany, still less is it calculated to give satisfaction to her people. Neither the Kaiser nor his colleagues condescended even to notice the suggestions of the deputies simultaneously assembled at Frankfort; consequently the proposition touching the election of the Lower Chamber remains unaltered, and the choice of its members is vested in the Legislatures of the several States. Yet it is expected that the people should be satisfied with a system which allows them no representation in the Federal Diet—no control over the Federal Government—and which denies them as Germans a right that as Prussians, Saxons, Bavarians, Wurtembergers, &c., they have long enjoyed.

The new Confederation will, in fact, be a mere Bund of Princes, better fitted to excite popular discontent, and to generate revolution, than to render the States of Germany united and formidable. Had the Kaiser really meant to create an effective Federalism, he would have vested the election of the Lower Diet in the people, and that of the Upper Diet in the State Legislatures, while he would have constituted the Federal Executive, not of Sovereigns alone, but of statesmen. The composition of the Executive, indeed, could not possibly be more vicious than it is. The idea of intrusting the supreme power to *six* men, claiming coequal authority, was most preposterous; that of selecting six *sovereigns* to administer affairs was still more absurd. This Government will be both inefficient and dangerous. Inefficient, because its members will be too much engaged countermining each other's projects to work together for the common good; and dangerous, because individuals whose creed is, that "kings can do no wrong," will hardly brook with patience the strictures of the national Press, which, if it dares to do its duty by exposing the shortcomings of these imperial and royal politicians, will be sure to undergo the same fate that is now the portion of Prussian journalists.

With an Executive such as this, with a Federal Council composed of Plenipotentiaries, with a Lower Chamber, one-third of which must be nominated by the State *Senates*, and with an Upper Chamber of *Princes*, who can veto every measure proposed by the Dele gates, it would be rather singular if the German Democrats manifested much enthusiasm at the success of a scheme which ignores the people altogether, and places all power in the hands of their oppressors.

Imperfect in every respect, however, as the Kaiser's Constitution undoubtedly is, it is nevertheless almost as good a one as the inhabitants of Fatherland need look for, while Kingship, in its present form, prevails there. The existence and pretensions of those thirty or forty sovereigns are incompatible with the union of the various provinces and peoples of Germany. These despots will never voluntarily sacrifice at their country's shrine the possessions and prerogatives which their ancestors acquired by violence and usurpation. They will never, of their own accord, lay aside their crowns and sceptres, and descend to the condition of satraps, for the sake of seeing Germany united and powerful, and the House of Hapsburg or Brandenburg exalted to the throne of a new Teutonic empire. If Germans desire to effect a real union of the various sections of Fatherland, and to raise themselves to the dignity of a great nation, they must imitate the conduct of the Italians and sweep all those paltry Governments out of existence. By following this course, and consolidating the dominions of the banished despots into one powerful monarchy, the Italians have made themselves a great people. Let the Germans do likewise, and a still larger measure of greatness and glory will be theirs.

COMMUNISM IN DIXIE.—"One of the ablest citizens of Louisiana" has put forth his views through the *South Carolinian*—the organ of the present State Government of South Carolina—on the proper policy for the rebel Government to adopt in this crisis. His scheme is altogether a nice one.

"The war," he says, "can no longer be conducted as it has been. Our currency is so depreciated that it will soon cease to be available. I see but one remedy. Let no more paper money be issued. Let the whole Confederacy be divided into two classes—the combatants and the producers. As long as this war shall last, every one of us must be satisfied with shelter, food and clothing, and nothing else. The soldiers and officers, from the highest to the lowest, must fight without pay. Why should they need money, when provided with necessaries, and their families taken care of? Let all the resources and productions of every farmer or planter be put at the disposal of the Government, without pay. Let every woman and every child, old enough for the purpose, be made to work without pay. Let the President and every civil officer or employe have no pay. In fact, let it be a penal offence to buy or sell anything; but let food, raiment, shelter and medicine be secured to every one under a parish or county organization, controlled or supervised by the General Government."

This would be the most gigantic scheme of practical socialism that the world ever saw. All the resources and productions of every Southern farmer and planter is to be placed at the disposal of the rebel Government without pay; it is to be a penal offence to buy or sell anything; labor is to be universal and compulsory—every woman, even, and every child, being forced to work without pay; and the rebel Government, from the stores thus placed at its disposal, is to furnish every man, woman and child—of both colors, we suppose—in the Confederacy with all needed food, raiment and shelter. It is as wild a scheme of socialism as ever was conceived in the brain of man. There would be perfect equality as regards property, perfect equality as regards labor, and perfect equality as regards compensation.

We know the immense and despotic power of the rebel Government over the Southern people; but we should think it beyond even its power to force every human being of both sexes in the Confederacy to work—to force all workers and property-holders to turn over the fruits of their labor and their property into a common fund—to force all soldiers and officers to fight without pay—to force every civil officer or employe to labor without pay. But if "one of the ablest citizens of Louisiana" favors the scheme, we do not see why JEFF. DAVIS should not try it.

Shameful Treatment of a Maimed Soldier.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 10, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following is only one of the numerous instances which shows the manner in which our brave volunteers are treated in this City. Some two or three weeks ago a poor crippled volunteer, who had both arms shot away in the cause of the Union, stepped into the bar-room of the Spingler House, situated in Broadway between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, to obtain a glass of water. The water was poured out for him into a glass by the barkeeper and placed before him; but having lost both arms he, of course, could not carry the tumbler to his lips. Sitting in the room with their feet cocked on chairs, segars in their mouths, and hats on one side of the head, sat eight or nine well-dressed loafers, Broadway gents, or exquisites. The maimed volunteer politely asked some of them to hold the tumbler of water to his lips, so that he could drink. But they all refused and laughed, thinking it was a good joke that there was the water before him which he wanted to drink very much and could not do so. The barkeeper stood close to the volunteer and joined in the laugh. The baker of the house happened to come into the bar-room at this time, and at once saw the whole affair, held the glass for the soldier, who drank and then said, that this was the first time he had ever been treated in this way; that he had enlisted voluntarily two years ago to fight for his country, had fought and bled for her, and had lost both arms in battle, and therefore was discharged. It is impossible for any man with a heart to keep cool under such circumstances, and the baker faced these heartless and God-forsaken scoundrels, and poured such a roll of contempt into their ears, that they threatened to throw him out, whereupon he seized a chair which stood near him, and threatened to strike the first man who approached him. It has often been said that such men as these were cowards, and it proved so here. Their laughter subsided; they knew the baker was in the right and meant fully to carry out his threat, and like whimpering dogs they drew in their tails and tried to talk themselves clear by calling it a joke.

Does this encourage enlistments? Is this the way a volunteer should be treated who has lost both arms in the defence of his country, and who has shielded the very man who refused him a glass of water? Men who refuse any man a glass of water are not to be compared with brutes, much less human beings. I think the affair should be more fully looked into. I wish I knew the names of these well-dressed rowdies, so that I might give you them for publication.

The rebels think more of their soldiers than to treat them as this armless volunteer was treated.

A DRUMMER OF THE HAWKINS ZOUAVES.

The above instance of cruelty and meanness, narrated by a Zouave drummer, is certainly a hard one, and reflects infinite disgrace on the "loafers" and "exquisites" referred to. But we think it is not a fair illustration of the treatment our brave maimed volunteers ordinarily meet with in their casual intercourse with the citizens of New-York. We will narrate a case of an opposite character that recently fell under our own eyes.

An omnibus, containing some half a dozen persons, was passing up Broadway the other evening about 7 o'clock, when the driver was hailed by an individual who soon made his appearance at the omnibus door. It turned out to be a man who had lost his legs—both of them having been taken off about six inches below the hip joint. He could hobble quite briskly on his brief stumps, but as it was evident he would have some difficulty in ascending the steps, the passenger nearest the door descended and helped him in. Once inside and seated, one of the gentlemen in the omnibus addressed him and asked him how he had lost his legs. "O, I lost them," replied the legless but jolly and spirited fellow, "I lost them, Sir, in a good cause and in a gallant fight. I lost them at the battle of Roanoke Island, more than a year ago." The passengers at once became interested in the man, and he was asked in which of BURNSIDE'S regiments he had fought. "In no regiment at all, Sir," said he, "but in the good ship—" (we forget her name) "and one of the first shots from the rebel batteries took off both my legs clean, and I've been ever since then getting well. I have some pain in my stumps yet, but I can work with my hands, and am now able to support my old mother, my wife and child." "Why don't you get a pair of the new-fangled legs such as SICKLES has, which will serve you far better than the old concerns you had before the war?" "That's what I'm trying to do, and have got 'em made too, and only need thirty-six dollars to pay for them. Will any of you gentlemen help an American sailor boy to get a pair of legs?" The man looked so honest and talked so bravely and fairly, that every listener's heart was opened, and nearly every pocket-book in the omnibus was simultaneously pulled out. "Here's a dollar, my brave fellow," said one young man, "I wish it were five." "I owe you ten thousand times what that greenback represents," said a gentleman, as he handed him one of Mr. CHASE'S issues And so it went round, until the legless sailor got from that omnibus-load of passengers a contribution that materially assisted him in getting a pair of limbs to propel his trunk and head through this devious world.

Hundreds of such instances of good feeling and generosity toward needy or maimed soldiers and sailors take place daily in this City; and as for their treatment by the Government, certainly no one will say that it is either penurious or unkind. On the contrary, we believe that in due time it will furnish every one who has lost a limb in the service of our country, with such excellent substitute therefor as modern science has invented.

We are sorry that our Zouave Drummer should have met with such unworthy specimens of New-Yorkers as he refers to. But if he remain in the City long enough, and look around wide enough, he will see that they are very unlike our citizens generally, and that their conduct toward the wounded soldier was of a very different kind from that ordinarily exhibited in New-York toward the gallant soldiers and sailors of the Union.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept, 19.

INSPECTION OF MILITARY HOSPITALS.

A Board, composed of Lieut.-Col. S. H. LATHROP, Capt. C. P. HORTON and Assistant-Surgeon LEE, U. S. A., has been organized to inspect the hospitals of Washington and vicinity, and particularly to ascertain the correctness of the report that soldiers have been retained in the hospitals much longer than necessary.

ICE FOR MORRIS ISLAND.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a clearance for the steamer *Henry Payson*, with one hundred tons of ice for Morris Island.

THE IRONSIDES AND THE MONITORS.

An officer of the navy, writing from Charleston, says that one broadside from the *Ironsides* is dreaded more by the rebels than the fire of all the Monitors put together. The turrets of the Monitors revolve so slowly, and make so few shots, that the rebels have learned to dodge the shells, but when the *Ironsides* opens fire the rebels skedaddle in every direction.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut.-Commander JAMES E. JONETT is detached from the command of the *R. R. Cuyler*, and ordered to the command of the *Sebago*.

MEDICAL ORDERS.

The following assignments of medical officers have been made:

Assistant Surgeons S. S. HOLMAN and ENOCH PEARCE, U. S. Volunteers, recently appointed, to report to Maj.-Gen. MEADE, commanding Army of the Potomac.

Assistant Surgeon KNEELAND, U. S. Volunteers, to report to Maj.-Gen. BANKS, commanding Department of the Gulf.

Assistant Surgeons WM. S. ELY, H. C. ROBERTS and C. C. CHAFFEE, U. S. Volunteers, to report to Maj.-Gen. FOSTER, commanding Department of North Carolina.

Assistant Surgeon M. K. HOGAN, U. S. Volunteers, to report to the Medical Director, Washington, for duty with Battalion First, D. C. Volunteers, Col. L. C. BAKER.

Assistant Surgeons H. W. BURRITT, GERHARD SAUL and ROBERT GOWAN, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person to Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE, and by letter to Assistant Surgeon-Gen. R. C. WOOD, at St. Louis, Mo.

Assistant Surgeons M. H. SALISBURY and J. C. NORTON, U. S. Volunteers, to report to Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, and by letter to Assistant Surgeon-Gen. R. C. WOOD, at St. Louis, Mo.

Assistant Surgeons JABEZ PERKINS and W. C. DANIELS, U. S. Volunteers, to report to Maj.-Gen. GRANT, and by letter to Assistant Surgeon-Gen. WOOD, at St. Louis, Mo.

Assistant Surgeon JOHN D. WOOD, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the Medical Department, and will report in person, without delay, to Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, Department of the Cumberland, and by letter to Assistant Surgeon-Gen. R. C. WOOD, at St. Louis, Mo.

The resignation of Surgeon CHARLES MAYO, U. S. Volunteers, has been accepted, to take effect Sept. 8, 1863.

On the expiration of his sick leave, Surgeon THOMAS B. REED, U. S. Volunteers, will report for duty to the Medical Director of the Department of the Gulf.

Leave of absence has been granted to Hospital Chaplain J. D. STEWART, U. S. Army, for twenty days, provided he furnish a satisfactory substitute, free of expense to the Government.

Surgeon EDWARD SKIPPEN, U. S. Volunteers, now on duty in the Army of the Potomac, will report without delay to Surgeon W. S. KING, U. S. Army, Medical Director Department of the Susquehanna, to relieve Surgeon PAUL B. GODDARD, U. S. Volunteers, in charge of the South-street General Hospital, Philadelphia.

The following additional appointments of Examining Surgeon have been made by the Commissioner of Pensions to-day:

Dr. THOMAS GOLT, at Rock Island, Ill.
Dr. A. L. WILLIAMS, at Brookfield, Conn.
Dr. DAVID H. NASH, at Bridgeport, Conn.
Dr. WM. BERRY, Exeter, N. H.
Dr. ABNER B. BENNETT, Portsmouth, N. H.
Dr. ANDREW VAN DYCK, Oswego, N. Y.

BROOKLYN JOURNALISM.—The newspapers of our sister city are rather lively at the present moment. The advent of the new paper, the *Union*, has proved to be quite an event in local history. It has stirred up its cotemporaries to great energy, and has already attained a large circulation. Both the *Union* and the *Eagle* depend in great measure on local news for their interest and success, as the people of Brooklyn look to the leading journals of this City, and particularly to the TIMES, for discussions of military and political movements, war correspondence, and telegraphic intelligence. There is enough of local news and local gossip in Brooklyn to fill the columns of both papers daily. Both of these journals have had the good fortune to secure the services of writers and reporters until lately connected with the TIMES. Mr. MOORE'S faithful and careful labors have appeared in each issue of the *Union*; and Mr. HOWARD, formerly in charge of our City department, gives animation and vivacity to the local columns of the *Eagle*. In its political principles, and in its patriotic position, the *Union* has a vast advantage over the *Eagle*, and even with the greatest local enterprise on the part of the latter, the *Union* is likely soon to take the lead in the Brooklyn Press, for it certainly reflects the principles of the people of the City of Churches more truly than the Copperheaded *Eagle*.

The Sentiments of a Native Tennesseean, now Doing Business in Nashville, Tenn.

The following is an extract of a private letter from a former slaveholder in Tennessee to a relative in this City:

"Formerly I was reconciled to the idea of permitting Slavery to remain in the States already in the Union, as it had previously done, but I was ever opposed to the admission of any more States with a clause in their Constitutions which recognized it. Now, however, I am opposed to its existence anywhere in this wide country, as I do not hope for any long continuance of peace while the institution exists. You will probably say, after reading what I have written above, that I have become an Abolitionist. Call me what you please; I have said nothing but what are my honest opinions."

Fire.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 19.

The Bay State Rolling Mills, owned by the South Boston Iron Company, located in South Boston, was damaged by fire last night to the amount of $5,000. A large number of workmen were temporarily thrown out of employment.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

To the Slain by the Rioters.

There will be services held in Shiloh Church this evening to the memory of those persons killed by the rioters in July.

ABRAHAM FRANKLIN.

This young man, who was murdered by the mob on the corner of Twenty-eight-street and Seventh-avenue, was a quiet, inoffensive man, 23 years of age, of unexceptionable character, and a member of Zion African Church in this City. Although a cripple, he earned a living for himself and his mother by serving a gentleman in the capacity of coachman. A short time previous to the assault upon him he called upon his mother to see if anything could be done by him for her safety. The pious old lady said she considered herself perfectly safe; but if her time to die had come, she was ready to die. Her son then knelt down by her side, and implored the protection of Heaven in behalf of his mother. The old lady was affected to tears, and said that it seemed to her that good angels were present in the room. Scarcely had the supplicant risen from his knees, when the mob broke down the door, seized him, beat him over the head and face with fists and clubs, and then hanged him in the presence of his mother.

While they were thus engaged, the military came and drove them away, cutting down the body of FRANKLIN, who raised his arm once slightly and gave a few signs of life.

The military then moved on to quell other riots, when the mob returned and again suspended the now probably lifeless body of FRANKLIN, cutting out pieces of flesh and otherwise mutilating it.

AUGUSTUS STUART.

Died at the Hospital, Blackwell's Island, July 22, from the effects of a blow received at the hands of the mob, within one block and a half of the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, on Wednesday evening, July 15. He had been badly beaten previously by a band of rioters, and was frightened and insane from the effects of the blows which he had received. He was running toward the Arsenal for safety, when he was overtaken by the mob, from whom he received his death-blow.

Mrs. STUART, his wife, says that some of the rioters declared that at the second attack upon him he had fired a pistol at his pursuers; but she says that, if he did, he must have obtained the weapon from some friend after he had left home, a few minutes before, for he had no weapon then, nor was he ever known to have had one. He was a member of the church.

PETER HEUSTON.

PETER HEUSTON, 63 years of age, a Mohawk Indian, with dark complexion and straight black hair, who has for several years been a resident of this City, at the corner of Roosevelt and Oak streets, and who has obtained a livelihood as a laborer, proved a victim to the late riots.

His wife died about three weeks before the riots, leaving with her husband an only child, a little girl named LAVINIA, aged eight years, whom the Merchants' Committee have undertaken to adopt with a view of affording her a guardianship and an education. HUESTON served with the New-York Volunteers in the Mexican War, and has always been loyal to our Government. He was brutally attacked on the 13th of July by a gang of ruffians, who evidently thought him to be of the African race because of his dark complexion. He died within four days at Bellevue Hospital from his injuries.

At the end of the Mexican war HUESTON received a land warrant from the Government, which enabled him to settle on a tract of land at the West, where he lived but a short time previous to his coming to this City.

JAMES ROBINSON.

Mrs. NANCY ROBINSON, widow of JAMES, killed in Madison, near Catherine-street, says that her husband, in order to escape, dressed himself up in some of her clothes, and in company with herself and one other woman, left their residence and went toward one of the Brooklyn ferries.

ROBINSON wore a hood, which failed to hide his beard. Some boys, seeing his beard, lifted up the skirts of his dress, which exposed his heavy boots. Immediately the mob set upon him, and the atrocities they perpetrated upon him are so foul they are unfit for publication. They finally killed him, and threw his body into the river.

His wife and her companion ran up Madison-street, and escaped across the Grand-street ferry to Brooklyn. They lived at No. 33 Baxter-street.

WILLIAM JONES.

A crowd of rioters in pursuit of a negro, who in self-defence had fired on some rowdies who had attacked him, met an innocent colored man, returning from a bakery with a loaf of bread under his arm. They instantly set upon and beat him, and after nearly killing him, hanged him to a lamp-post. His body was left suspended for several hours and was much mutilated.

An illustration of the painful uncertainty which hung over the minds of the wives and children of the colored men was found in the fact that two wives and their families were both mourning the loss of their husbands in the case of this man, for upwards of two weeks after its occurrence. And so great was the fear inspired by the mob, that no white person had dared to manifest sufficient interest in the mutilated body of the murdered man while it remained in the neighborhood to be able to testify as to who it was. At the end of two weeks the husband of one of the mourners to her great joy returned, like one recovered from the grave.

The principal evidence which the widow, MARY JONES, has to identify the murdered man as her husband, is the fact of his having a loaf of bread under his arm. He having left the house to get a loaf of bread a few minutes before the attack.

WM. HENRY NICHOLS

died July 16, from injuries received at the hands of the rioters on the 15th of July.

His mother tells this story:

The father of WM. HENRY died some years ago, and the boy has since, by good behavior, with persevering industry, earned his own living; he was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in good standing. I had arrived from Philadelphia, the previous Monday evening, and was stopping, on Wednesday, July 15, at the house of my son, No. 147 West Twenty-eighth-street.

At 3 o'clock of that day the mob arrived and immediately commenced an attack with terrific yells, and a shower of stones and bricks upon the house. In the next room to where I was sitting was a poor woman, who had been confined with a child on Sunday, three days previous. Some of the rioters broke through the front door with pickaxes, and came rushing into the room where this poor woman lay, and commenced to pull the clothes from off her. Knowing that their rage was chiefly directed against men, I hid my son behind me and ran with him through the back door, down the basement. In a little while I saw the innocent babe, of three days old, come crashing down into the yard; some of the rioters had dashed it out of the back window, killing it instantly. In a few minutes streams of water came pouring down into the basement, the mob had cut the Croton water-pipes with their axes. Fearing we should be drowned in the cellar, (there were ten of us, mostly women and children, there) I took my boy and flew past the dead body of the babe, out to the rear of the yard, hoping to escape with him through an open lot into Twenty-ninth-street; but here, to our horror and dismay, we met the mob again; I, with my son, had climbed the fence, but the sight of those maddened demons so affected me that I fell back, fainting, into the yard; my son jumped down from the fence to pick me up, and a dozen of the rioters came leaping over the fence after him. As they surrounded us, my son exclaimed, "Save my mother; gentlemen, if you kill me." "Well, we will kill you," they answered; and with that two ruffians seized him, each taking hold of an arm, while a third, armed with a crow-bar, calling upon them to stand and hold his arms apart, deliberately struck him a heavy blow over the head, felling him, like a bullock, to the ground. (He died in the New-York Hospital two days after.) I believe if I were to live a hundred years I would never forget that scene, or cease to hear the horrid voices of that demoniacal mob resounding in my ears.

They then drove me over the fence, and as I was passing over one of the mob seized a pocket-book, which he saw in my bosom, and in his eagerness to get it tore the dress off my shoulders.

I, with several others, then ran to the Twenty-ninth-street Station-house, but we were here refused admittance, and told by the Captain that we were frightened without cause. A gentleman accompanied us who told the Captain of the facts, but we were all turned away.

I then went down to my husband's, in Broome-street, and there I encountered another mob, who, before I could escape, commenced stoning me. They beat me severely.

I reached the house but found my husband had left for Rahway. Scarcely knowing what I did, I then wandered, bewildered and sick, in the direction he had taken, and toward Philadelphia, and reached Jersey City, where a kind, Christian gentleman, Mr. ARTHUR LYNCH, found me and took me to his house, where his good wife nursed me for over two weeks, while I was very sick.

I am a member of the Baptist Church, and if it were not for my trust in Christ I do not know how I could have endured it.

JAMES COSTELLO.

JAMES COSTELLO, No. 97 West Thirty-third-street, killed on Tuesday morning, July 14th. COSTELLO was a shoemaker, an active man in his business—industrious and sober. He went out early in the morning upon an errand, was accosted, and finally was pursued by a powerful man. He ran down the street—endeavored to make his escape—was nearly overtaken by his pursuer—in self-defence he turned and shot the rioter with a revolver. The shot proved to be mortal—he died two days after.

COSTELLO was immediately set upon by the mob. They first mangled his body, then hanged it. They then cut down his body and dragged it through the gutters smashing it with stones, and finally burnt it. The mob then attempted to kill Mrs. COSTELLO and her children, but she escaped by climbing fences and taking refuge in a Police Station-house. Mrs. COSTELLO is a Christian woman and has three or four children.

Meantime a woman told the mob that a row of tenement houses in the rear were occupied by colored people, when the ringleader, armed with a cudgel, entered the place in search of the inmates, but they had effected their escape, having been apprised of their danger by some friendly neighbors, at the commencement of the outbreak. Incensed at the escape of their prey, the mob burned the buildings. Upon the arrival of the police the rioters fled.

MRS. DERICKSON,

A white woman, wife of Mr. Derickson, living at No. 11 York-street, was set upon by the mob and so severely beaten that she died in a week afterward.

JOSEPH REED.

Mrs. SIMMONS has a daughter, who with her two children, one a babe of tender years and the other JOSEPH REED, an invalid boy, about seven years of age, was living with their mother, Mrs. SIMMONS, at the abovementioned place (the same house where Mrs. STATTS was staying,) No. 147 East Twenty-eighth-street.

Upon the approach of the mob, the inmates of this humble tenement became alarmed. The mother, with simple, but still, under the circumstances, the most commendable honesty, fearing that the clothes which had been intrusted to her, in her business as a laundress, might be destroyed, hastened to return them to the owner. The grandmother, thus left alone, at the approach of the rioters, started for a place of safety with the babe, directing the poor sick boy to follow her. In the dreadful confusion he was parted from her, was set upon by the mob, was beaten, was savagely asked, with frightful oaths, if he would be hung or have his throat cut, and some of the more busy devils looked about for a rope to execute their fiendish purpose. He was rescued by a gallant fireman, named JOHN F. MCGOVERN, a member of No. 39 Hose Company, who carried him to a house in Thirtieth-street, where the landlady affrighted at the consequences of harboring a colored boy at that time of terror, on her knees implored the fireman to take him elsewhere. A German neighbor next door overhearing the interview, came forward, and promptly offered to take care of him.

The fright, the dreadful beating which he had received, the shock to his nervous system, had been too much for the child, and on Tuesday he went to a place where black and white are alike in the sight of Him who made both, and where the prejudices and cruelties of man will no longer torture his young soul.

He was a Sunday school scholar at the Church of the Mediator, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., pastor, and both teachers and pastor speak well of him.

"——— WILLIAMS,"

A man with a basket on his arm was going down Washington-street; on the corner of Leroy-street he stopped to inquire of some young men the way to the market. He was immediately attacked and badly beaten. The police arrived and drove off the ruffians, but the poor fellow was so much injured, that after lingering in great suffering and in an insensible condition for several days at the New-York Hospital, he finally died. In response to the inquiry as to what was his name, made by the attending surgeon, he replied in an indistinct way, "WILLIAMS."

WILLIAM JACKSON.

Aged 19 years, living in West Sixty-third-street, near Sixth avenue, was in the industrious pursuit of his humble occupation of gathering provender for a herd of cattle, and when near the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, East River, was set upon by the mob, was killed, and his body thrown into the river.

SAMUEL JOHNSON

Was killed in the neighborhood of Fulton Ferry. The particulars of his murder have not yet been obtained in reliable form.

Alleged Defalcation of a Railroad Superintendent.

HIS ARREST IN THIS CITY.

Officer MCDOUGALL, of the Detective force, yesterday arrested EDWIN NOYES, of Waterville, Me., upon the charge of being a defaulter. Mr. NOYES was stopping at the Astor House, and from the best information which could be obtained, was to take the steamer at 12 o'clock for Europe. He is charged with being a fugitive from justice from the State of Maine, where for several years he was Superintendent and General Manager of the Maine Central Railroad,—formerly the Androscoggin and Kennebec and Penobscot Railroads. The Directors of the road some months since discovered that there were defalcations to the amount of over $40,000 in their cash account. After a great deal of time spent in making an examination of their affairs, they finally came to the conclusion that NOYES was the defaulter. A further inquiry showed that Mr. NOYES had invested very largely in United States Securities and Western Railway Bonds. The testimony against him was so overwhelming that the Directors determined to cause his arrest, and for that purpose caused the necessary steps to be taken. When the Sheriff went for him, it was found that he had just left for New-York. A telegraph dispatch to Police Headquarters, however, had the effect to stop Mr. NOYES as he was about embarking for Europe. Detective MCDOUGALL took him to Police Headquarters, and soon thereafter a requisition arrived from Maine, and the accused, in charge of an officer, started last evening for Augusta. Mr. NOYES is a middle-aged man, a lawyer by profession, and is known to be a man of much talent and executive ability. Up to a very recent period he had the entire confidence of the Board of Directors, whose business he managed for many years to their satisfaction.

Action of the Police Commissioners in Relation to the Military.

The following preamble and resolution have just been passed by the Board of Police Commissioners, and a copy thereof sent to Major-Gen. SANDFORD, of this City, and Gen. DURYEA, of Brooklyn:

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, }
No. 300 Mulberry-st., N. Y., Sept. 18, 1863. }

Whereas, There does not now exist an apprehension of any unusual disturbance of the public peace, or any unusual resistance to the civil authorities in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, it is therefore

Resolved, That Major-Gen. SANDFORD, of New-York, and Major-Gen. DURYEA, of Brooklyn, disband and dismiss all detachments of the military forces of their respective divisions, called into service by an order of this Board, dated Aug. 17, and which are still on duty.

D. D. HASBROUCK,
Chief Clerk.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COUNTY SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE.—At the session yesterday there were 63 applicants for relief, all of whom were sent, as usual, to the Enrolling Boards of their respective districts. Seven of the number were rejected, thus leaving 56 men for whose substitutes the Relief Committee are to pay $300 each, being in all $16,800. The Committee's work has required uncommon industry on the part of the clerks, who found it impossible to post up close to the close of the session of yesterday, but at a late hour yesterday afternoon they courteously rendered the following figures, which are all that are material. Of the 650 substitutes thus far provided, 350 are for indigent citizens, 150 for militiamen, 100 for firemen and 50 for policemen. This number is regarded with complacency by Comptroller BRENNAN, Supervisor BLUNT, and others of the Committee, as an assurance that there can be no need of the entire $2,000,000 which was voted by the Supervisors, and that the sum which has been subscribed—nearly a million—will cover the ground contemplated by the Board of Supervisors. The amount thus far paid to substitutes, and to the few conscripts who chose to accept the Treasury notes and go themselves into camp, is, as nearly as can be estimated, $185,000 only.

AN ADROIT THIEF CAUGHT BY THE SIXTH WARD POLICE.—GEORGE EVERSON, of No. 11 Grand-street, a private in the Fourteenth regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, and JOHN JACOB HELD, who arrived on Friday morning from Ship Island, appeared before Justice CONNOLLY yesterday morning, and deposed that they had been robbed by one ELIZABETH BROWN, whom they accused of having stolen Treasury notes and two watches, all valued at about $250. HELD testified that the accused took from his garments $80 in Treasury notes, and a gold watch and chain worth $150; that on becoming aware of his loss he informed Capt. JOHN JOURDAN, of the Sixth Ward, thereof, and that the prisoner at the bar was the identical person who committed the robbery. Officer GOLDEN, of the Sixth, testified that himself and Capt. JOURDAN, having heard HELD's description of the thief, sought and found her in a Baxter-street grocery, corner of Franklin-street, and on taking her to the police Station, were unable to discover any evidence of the robbery; but upon HELD's oath they sent her to the cells. Two hours thereafter, Capt. JOURDAN, not feeling satisfied, summoned a feminine attendant and caused a strict search to be made, and the result was that the missing money was found rolled in a bandage next to the person of accused, with a pawn-ticket showing that she had pledged the watch and received $25 thereon, at the pawn-shop of J. LYNCH, No. 78 Grand-street. The watch was recovered by Officer GOLDEN, and the accused was committed by Justice CONNOLLY.

REVIVAL OF AN EXPLODED DODGE AMONG THE PICKPOCKETS.—On Friday evening as Mr. JAMES H. CARPENTER, of No. 213 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, was entering a Third-avenue Railroad car in the Bowery, three pickpockets jammed him at the door, and one of them seized his watch and fled. After a hard chase, Mr. CARPENTER caught the thief, but the latter's confederates reached the spot and knocked Mr. C. to the pavement, when the thief fled. He was, however, pursued and caught by Officer THOMAS DWYER, and imprisoned until yesterday morning, when he was taken to the Tombs, where he gave the name of JAMES EDWARDS. His confederates have not been arrested. EDWARDS was committed by Justice CONNOLLY to await examination before the Court of Special Sessions.

RECEPTION.—Coroner WILDEY'S Engine Company—Oceanus No. 11—will celebrate their eighty-third anniversary to-morrow evening, the 21st, at their Engine-house, No. 99 Wooster-street, by a reception of their friends. John Wildey, foreman; Henry Fordoff, Secretary; and Messrs. A. B. Purdy, Daniel McCafferty, P. Gough, Robert Pollock and William Horn are the Committee of Arrangements.

THE SWINDLING CASE AT THE TOMBS.—Justice DOWLING on Friday afternoon continued the investigation in the case of Policeman JOHN J. MCGILL, who is charged with swindling a substitute employed by him out of the sum of $100. The facts were reported in the TIMES of Friday. The evidence is very conflicting. Mr. FRANCIS CLOVEN, a private in Company B, of the One Hundred and Fifty-second regiment, N. Y. V., testified that he was present when the money was paid by Officer MCGILL; that there were two $100 bills in greenbacks, and that the remaining $100 was paid in small bills, of the denomination of $2 and $3, and that there were between twenty and thirty of these bills that went to make up the sum of $100. Officer HAYES, of the Fourth Precinct, testified most positively that MCGILL paid LUHMANN two $100 bills and two $50 bills; he saw the money and was sure there could be no mistake about the denomination of the bills. This witness says that he was with MCGILL all the time during the negotiation, and until the money was all paid and the arrangement fully concluded. There are several other witnesses to be examined, and the further hearing was postponed until Saturday at the same place.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, JAMAICA, L. I.—Draft in First Congressional District, embracing in part the County of Richmond, Staten Island: Number of drafted men held to service, 42; substitutes accepted, 0; paid commutation, 3; exempt for disability, 21; exempt from other causes, 29; examined previously, 213; total examined, 308; total held to service, 136. The examination of drafted men for the entire County of Richmond will be concluded on Monday, 21st inst. This exhibits great energy on the part of the Board. An average of 150 are examined per day. The proportion of men held to service is very much larger than in any other district. Dr. RICHARDSON, of Staten Island, is not the examining Surgeon in the Board of the First Congressional District. He has been superseded by order of the War Department, and Dr. PHILEMON F. PRIOR, of Oyster Bay, has been appointed in his stead.

PARADE OF COL. HALL'S NEW REGIMENT.—Col. HALL has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD, JEFFERSON }
MARKET DRILL ROOM, Sept. 18, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.—This command will parade on Monday, Sept. 21, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Commandants of companies will immediately issue notices for the assembling of their several commands at their company rendezvous, giving sufficient time to reach these headquarters at the time specified.

Regimental line will be formed on Greenwich-avenue, Right resting on Tenth-street.

Field, Staff and Band will meet at 7 o'clock P. M., precisely, at headquarters. As this parade will be without arms or uniforms, commandants of companies are requested to see that the members, as far as practicable, wear caps. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the parade will be postponed until the next fair evening.

Officers are requested to appear in fatigue dress, Field and Staff dismounted.

By command. GEO. B. HALL, Colonel.
F. RINGGOLD, Acting Adjutant.

THE JUNK DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. BUCHANAN, President; Mr. MCCOY, Vice-President; Mr. HOY, and others of the Junk Dealers' Association, together with their counsel, Ex-Judge ANDERSON, waited upon the Mayor and City Inspector BOOLS, in reference to the approval of the ordinance in relation to the ringing of bells. We understand that an arrangement will be made by which the members of this association will be permitted to continue their business as usual. The association will meet at Hibernia Hall, No. 42 Prince-street, on Wednesday evening next. This association is represented as being a very formidable one.

A TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. CAFFREY.—Capt. CAFFREY, of the Fifteenth Police Precinct, is to be transferred to the Sixteenth. There is a movement on foot among the men under his charge to get up a handsome testimonial to the Captain, with the view of expressing their appreciation of him as a man and an officer. At the time that Capt. DILKS left this Precinct, his men presented him with two portraits—one of himself and another of his wife, executed by one of the first artists of the City.

A SERGEANT OF THE POLICE SERIOUSLY INJURED.—On Friday, about 10 o'clock, as Sergt. WATERS, of the First Precinct, was passing up Fulton-street, he was very seriously injured by some brick falling on his head from the top of the *Sun* building. He was taken to the Second Precinct Station-house and soon after to the New-York Hospital by Officer MCNALLY, of the Second. His wounds, though very severe, are not regarded as dangerous. The bricks from the *Sun* building were blown off by the high wind prevailing at the time.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMBOAT.—Yesterday, at about noon, the fine steamboat *Eliza Hancock* was successfully launched from the foot of Greene-street, Jersey City. She was built for Messrs. J. A. FROST, J. SYLVESTER and PETER ROWE, and when finished will cost $46,000. Length, 148 feet; breadth, 21 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet. Her engines, which are to be constructed by Messrs. MURPHY & Co., are to have cylinders 40 inches in diameter, and their power is to be 125 horse.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, Mr. MICHAEL MORAN, aged 34 years, late of No. 21 New-Bowery, died at the New-York Hospital from injuries received at the store in Duane-street where he was formerly employed, and where, several weeks ago, an elevator accidentally fell and crushed his feet. An inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY.

COLORED FESTIVAL.—An interesting thanksgiving festival of the colored children of Ward School No. 7, under the charge of Mrs. TOMPKINS, in gratitude for their escape from death during the late riots, was held on Friday, in the Sullivan-street Church. Addresses were made and a supply of good things furnished by their friends.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO THE POLICE.—The Police Force of the First Precinct, Capt. WARLOW, have been presented by the Board of Brokers with a very handsome flag, in testimony of their valuable services during Riot week.

REV. DR. A. D. SMITH, ELECTED PRESIDENT OF DARTMOUTH.—The Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D.D., of this city, has been unanimously elected President of Dartmouth College, in place of the Rev. Dr. LORD, whose resignation we have recently announced.

Iron Pavements and Steam Carriages.

To the Editor of the Times:

Mr. C. A. BRISTED, in the TIMES of Sept. 6, begins his comments on my letter to the TIMES, of Aug. 31, by saying: "Possibly I may be uncharitable in surmising that he has some particular interest in view. Nothing like leather," etc. As a matter of chance one is most likely to hit aright when he surmises a selfish motive for an action; but I should have expected, from what I have heard of Mr. BRISTED that he would have looked carefully to see if a liberal motive might not be surmised. My writing on the subject of City cleanliness began in 1843, when I had no possible motive but the public good; others got the credit of my articles, and I was content to labor for the good of the City. As to my present interest as a patentee of improvements in steam carriages, it would best be promoted by leaving the pavements rough; because my invention consist in means to reconcile the action of the engines with the action of easy springs. Where iron floors are adopted, my patent, will be valueless. I have myself dispensed with its peculiar arrangement when called upon to design steam rail-cars, and to incorporate it in the design, because I deemed it unnecessary on such even surfaces. My course on this subject has been strictly liberal. I have never sought to turn the interests of the public so as to sell my leather.

Mr. BRISTED remarks that the wear of iron on iron being eight times greater than that of iron on stone, does not establish a probability that leather will wear much longer on iron than on stone, because "shoe leather does not come under any recognized variety of iron, nor has it any marked analogy to that metal." I differ from him on this point. According to my observation substances that abrade iron rapidly also abrade most other substances rapidly. On this question we need not argue much, because it is easy to test it by moving a pair of old boots, one on iron and the other on stone. But his chief purpose is to inquire, first, whether in various states of weather iron sidewalks might not be slippery; second, whether the friction of leather would preserve them from rust, or, if not, how they would preserve their smoothness; third, whether they would not be noisy.

As to slipping, MARIN found the friction of curried leather, dry and a little unctuous, on unturned cast-iron pulleys, 0.28; on turned pulleys, 0.284; the leather moistened with water, on turned pulleys, 0.377. Iron on cast-iron had a friction of 0.19. These experiments show that the adhesion of leather is sufficient for safety and comfort, in dry and wet weather; and my own observation on the iron sidewalks, doorsills, stairs, and other footways which are more or less in use, convinces me that there would be no trouble from slipping on our grades in New-York, except where there is ice. And in this case iron is not more slippery than stone, and has the advantage that its level may be almost perfect. The iron sidewalks in use show this: No stone sidewalks, not even the large blocks, can preserve so good a level as is attained in iron. Now the slipping is generally due to inclination, and the *falling* is due to lateral inclination. Icy surfaces, therefore, are less dangerous in proportion as they are true and level planes; and iron, being susceptible of better construction and fastening, may, with slight deviation from a level, be drained, and, therefore, less liable than stone to have ice upon it, and, from its superior level, less slippery when icy. The remedy is to clean it as soon as possible, and, until it can be cleaned, to sprinkle sand on it, as the railways have taught us. Ashes is a bad substitute, much in use. Tanned leather acts differently from curried leather, being a trifle more slippery when wet, but only half as slippery when dry—0.384 wet; 0.563 dry. I claim that, under the improved system, (which is that of the engineering profession,) we are to have none of the soapy mud which makes stone pavements and sidewalks, during most of the Winter and Spring, excessively slippery. Considering this and the true plane, I think we shall be less troubled with slipping than we now are. But if I am mistaken on this point, in which I differ from the multitude of designers of iron pavements and sidewalks, then I will call on them to give the degree of roughness suited to each grade, which can be done at the same cost as smooth flooring. I object to the roughness they give, because it is uncomfortable to the feet, and because it cannot be swept easily. As to rust, it is observed that rails in use rust less than rails at rest. Vibration is supposed to protect them. The iron sidewalks in use do not rust much; the loss of smoothness from rust I think of no consequence; some think it would be of advantage. What I mean by smoothness is, not polish, but the degree of smoothness that would result from ordinary causes. For those who are not familiar with such matters, it may be well to explain that the coefficient of friction being 0.28, means that if a person weighs 100 pounds it would require a force of 28 pounds to trip him or slide his feet. He could, if careful, walk up an incline of 28 feet in 100. As tanned leather, dry, has a friction of 0.563, a man weighing 150 pounds could not be tripped by less than a force of 84 pounds active and sidewise, when the sidewalks and his shoes are dry.

To the question whether iron sidewalks would not be very noisy, I answer that they *are* not, generally; it depends on what is under them; if they are fitted with leather, india-rubber, or other non-conductor of vibrations, in the joints, they may be nearly noiseless; and if they lay on plaster or earth, they will be less noisy than if they merely cover vaults. I claim that on iron sidewalks we can dispense with high heels, and can walk with much less noise than we now make. Women used to walk noiselessly, until, to keep their feet dry, they adopted high heels; they now make a clatter that is shocking—in them. The iron in boot-heels is of little effect to protect them from wear, and is a nuisance in houses; it should be left out, even now; and certainly would not be used if we had iron sidewalks, and walked on low heels. As an artist and an anatomist to the extent required in artists, I protest against adding to the height of heels as abominably bad in taste, as an artificial lameness, and as the chief cause of the noise in walking.

Mr. BRISTED is correct in assuming that I expect steam to banish horses from cities. They are, directly and indirectly, the cause of all the dirt in streets; the cause of roughness and heavy traction in pavements; the cause of nearly all the noise; and for the last thirty years they have been more costly than steam power. They are also dangerous, difficult to manage, and disagreeable, as compared with steam carriages, imperfect as the best steam-carriages have been. Every carman should have a steam wagon. As for any "secret" in blowing off steam noiselessly, I have none; it has been done thirty years ago, from the safety-valves and from the engines.

As to Mr. BRISTED's suspicions that I have "many inventions" which move me to excite revolutions for the sake of selling them, and that I may have a patentable method of shoeing horses, so that they can "walk on the town pavements," or even trot at six miles per hour, I will remark that I am averse to this kind of argument, but cannot afford to leave the advantage of it wholly to my opponents. I therefore ask him, if he wishes, for his own pleasure, and that of a few who can afford the "innocent and healthy amusement" of driving horses, to prohibit the introduction of a cleanly and economical system of locomotion, though it might render it necessary to keep all horses out of town, unless some one can invent shoes that will enable them to go at a moderate pace on smooth iron. Is not this fancy-horse interest as illiberal as the imaginary horse-shoe interest of which he suspects me? But I have no such invention. I will, however, refer him to MARIN's *Mechanics' and Experimental Data*, published by APPLETON, in which he will find that the friction of wild pear-tree wood on cast iron, cut across the grain, is 0.44; that of iron or cast-iron being 0.19. If he will have this wood fitted into his horses' shoes, they will be less than half as liable to slip, and make less noise; and I believe they will run on smooth iron as safely as they now run on the Broadway pavement, even when it is clean; and he will not be troubled with rails, if the proposed system is adopted. Moreover, I believe, in opposition to horse engineers, that a horse with a light carriage, gently driven, can trot safely with iron shoes on cast-iron floors, smooth on levels, and slightly roughened on grades. This opinion is based on observations of driving on the smooth pavements in Naples.

Lastly, Mr. BRISTED asks if the heat of steam would not add to the heat of the streets, already increased by the heat from cooking. If you will some time allow me space, I will undertake to show that the heat from horses working on the present pavements is greater than the heat of steam for equal service, on iron floors; but I have already written too much for once.

In conclusion, I think it desirable that objections should be stated publicly, so that they may be controverted. There is however, one consideration which should be kept in view—objections ought to be proved. For want of such proof, we have had locomotives built with toothed wheels, and some with cogs, to prevent slipping; and this evil of slipping (which really exists, and is a constant trouble) has been so exaggerated as to have retarded the introduction of locomotives at least fifteen years. So with the slipping of horses and men; there is no question of the fact; but the *measure* of the evil, the effect of training and practice in mitigating it, and the benefits of the material which, *per se*, is more slippery than stone—should be ascertained and compared before we decide against it.

I repeat the suggestion in my last, that compressed air may perhaps be substituted for steam in streets; if so, some objections will be avoided.

J. K. FISHER, No. 30 Broadway.

President Lincoln on Shakespeare.

A LETTER TO MR. HACKETT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 17, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: Months ago I should have acknowledged the receipt of your book and accompanying kind note, and I now have to beg your pardon for not having done so.

For one of my age I have seen very little of the drama. The first presentation of "Falstaff" I ever saw was yours here last Winter or Spring. Perhaps the best compliment I can pay is to say, as I truly can, I am very anxious to see it again. Some of SHAKESPEARE'S plays I have never read, whilst others I have gone over perhaps as frequently as any unprofessional reader. Among the latter are "Lear," "Richard Third," "Henry Eighth," Hamlet," and especially "Macbeth." I think none equals "Macbeth." It is wonderful. Unlike you gentlemen of the profession, I think the soliloquy in "Hamlet," commencing, "O, my offence is rank," surpasses that commencing, "To be or not to be." But pardon this small attempt at criticism. I should like to hear you pronounce the opening speech of "Richard the Third."

Will you not soon visit Washington again? If you do, please call and let me make your personal acquaintance. Yours, truly, A. LINCOLN.

JAMES H. HACKETT, Esq.

STATEMENT OF A REFUGEE FROM STAUNTON VA.—We have had a conversation with a very intelligent young printer, who escaped from the forces of the rebel Maj.-Gen. SAMUEL JONES, now in Western Virginia (and who was previously in Richmond, employed in the office of the *Whig*, who made his escape into Maj.-Gen. KELLER'S lines, in West Virginia, a few days since. We publish the following as a statement of facts adduced from the young man's story. Gen. JONES' army is composed of men who are ragged, miserable and heartily tired of the war, and desired the terrible conflict to cease. They have heard the news of our splendid victories, and are depressed thereat.

There are two brigades comprising the force, consisting of an aggregate of 8,000 men. The First brigade is under command of Brig.-Gen. ECCLES, of Maryland, and the Second brigade is commanded by Col. JACKSON. These troops come from the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland and Georgia. Since his recent defeat by Gen. AVERILL, Gen. JONES has been afraid to move up or down the Valley. His headquarters are at Union, in Monroe County. He is anxious to make a raid toward Beverley, and for this purpose had his troops prepared, expecting the order to move hourly.

Gen. IMBODEN has an independent force of 1,500 men, and commands what is called the Department of the Valley of Virginia, with his headquarters six miles west of Harrisonville. Under him is Major HARRY GILLMORE, with a squadron of 300 cavalry, whose camp is four miles west of New-Market. He is charged with the duty of scouting in and about Winchester, which place his men enter at night and leave before day-dawn.

There are very few men at Staunton, Lexington and other mountain towns, and but an insignificant force at Lynchburgh. Our informant thinks that our forces will soon disperse Gen. JONES' force to the four winds, and obtain possession of the entire valley and one of the richest portions of Virginia. Many in the rebel ranks were anxious to desert, but seldom had an opportunity to do so successfully.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, Sept. 19.*

—Rev. Dr. Pease, of Rochester, whose death was announced a few days since, was born in Connecticut on the 12th of September, 1813, and was therefore 50 years of age at his death. While yet a boy his father removed to Vermont. At an early age he graduated at the University at Burlington. Soon after receiving his degree he became a teacher in Montpelier, and was not long after elected to a Professorship in the University. After discharging the duties of his Professorship for some time, he was at length called to the Presidential chair—a position which he occupied for several years—and continued to hold, with great credit to himself and advantage to the University, up to November, 1861, when he was called to the pastorate of the church in Rochester.

—Major Gen. James B. McPherson, U. S. Volunteers, (Captain of Engineers,) has been appointed a Brigadier-General in the regular army, in place of Gen. Harney, retired.

—Rev. Dr. Poor, of Newark, N. J., has been seriously ill at Danbury, Conn., but is now better.

—Gen. Pleasonton spells his name with an "o" in the second syllable.

—Maj.-Gen. Schurz is visiting his friends in Philadelphia.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel.
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This is Truly a Great Age.—Great in the Science of War. Great in Literature. Great in the Fine Arts. Last, but not least is WHITE THE GREAT HATTER, whose fame is world-wide as connoisseur in the style of hats. The unsurpassed elegance and taste displayed in his present Fall and Winter Hats eclipse all his former *chef d'œuvres*. To be seen at No. 216 Broadway.

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DINNER SETS, richly decorated or plain.
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TOILET SETS, richly decorated or plain.
FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.
HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., Importers,
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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

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And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

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FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
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Rheumatism, Paralysis and Numbness of the limbs are cured by Oriental and Electro-Magnetic Bath, Nos. 6 and 8 4th-av., near Cooper Union. Open to ladies and gentlemen, 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Llewellyn Park, see description of, under head of Real Estate advertisements, in another column. Interesting to all persons in pursuit of a country place within one hour of Wall-st.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Best Place to Buy a Hat is at Terry's, No. 409 Broadway.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

GRANT—STEWART.—On Thursday, Sept. 17, at Woodburn, the residence of Thomas A. Scott, by Rev. Dr. Boardman, D. B. GRANT, of this City, and Miss REBECCA DOUGLAS STEWART, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BONNEAU.—On Saturday, Sept. 19, ELISABETH MARY, wife of Francis Bonneau, Jr., aged 26 years.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

DOWN.—In Boston, on Friday, Sept. 18, Mrs. JANE, wife of Samuel Down, of this City.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 319 West 21st-st., on Sunday afternoon, Sept

HABEAS CORPUS.

The following is the important opinion, in full, of Judge WHITE, delivered before the Superior Court of the City of New-York, on the 1st inst. We have had it in type for some days, but the pressure of military and political news has heretofore precluded its publication:

Superior Court of the City of New-York, Sept. 1, 1863. At Chambers, before James W. White, Justice, acting as Supreme Court Commissioner. In the matter of Michael Cox:

WHITE, J.—Catharine Cox, the mother of the above-named Michael Cox, on the 25th day of August, 1863, applied, by petition, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to be addressed to the commanding officer of the United States military post composed of the City of New-York and its vicinity, commanding him to produce the body of the said Michael, whom, it was alleged, he or she aforesaid, tha. he might be dealt with as justice should demand.

The petition set forth that Michael Cox was then under the age of twenty years; that he was the only support of his mother, the petitioner, her husband being dead; that without her consent, and while he was in a state of intoxication, and incapable of knowing what he was doing, he enlisted in the military service of the United States as a substitute for a man who was drafted in Boston; and that he is detained at New-York by the United States military authorities as a deserter.

The writ was issued, returnable on the 27th day of August, and was duly served upon Robert Nugent, Colonel of the Sixty-ninth regiment New-York volunteers in the service of the United States, and United States Assistant Provost-Marshal-General for the first district of New-York.

Upon the return of the writ, the proceedings being adjourned to this day, Col. Nugent did not produce the body of the prisoner, but returned to the writ that he held the officers aforesaid, having been duly appointed to them by the President of the United States, under the recent acts of Congress; that Michael Cox was arrested at or near Boston as a deserter from the military service of the United States; that when arrested he was in a company of men organized to be mustered into the military service of the United States, that he had having enlisted and been duly mustered into said service as a substitute for a citizen of Pennsylvania, who had been duly drafted into said service, and that said Michael was paid a large sum of money for becoming such substitute.

The return further recited that it was his duty, under the instructions of the Assistant Provost-Marshal-General aforesaid, to deliver Cox to the military post, and that he intended to do so as soon as possible, in order that he might be tried according to law for his alleged desertion, and that, if not guilty, he might be returned to his regiment; for duty, under his enlistment there; that the product on of Cox would be inconsistent with and a violation of the respondent's duty; and that Cox is now held by him under the authority of the United States for trial. For the reasons aforesaid he return concluded—and without intending any disrespect to the Court, or the Justice issuing the writ, he declined to produce said Cox, or subject him to the powers of the Court.

Upon this return, the Counsel for Cox, without traversing its allegations, moved that Col. Nugent be ordered to produce the body of Cox, at a short day to be named, and that, in case of disobedience, an attachment issue to arrest and punish him therefor, pursuant to the statute of this State. This motion was opposed by Counsel for the Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, upon the ground that it appeared, both from the petition for the writ and from the return made to it, that Cox was detained under the authority of the United States, by an officer of the United States, and acting in the ordinary discharge of his official duties; and that, under the Constitution and Laws of the United States, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the same, the validity or legality of the acts of the officer, done in the regular discharge of these duties, could be inquired into only by the United States Courts or Judges, a State officer or tribunal having no jurisdiction in such cases. Upon this motion, and the opposition to it, argument was heard, and numerous authorities were cited by both Counsel.

The main question in this case, and, if determined in favor of the Assistant Provost-Marshal General, the controlling one, is this question of jurisdiction raised by his Counsel. The point presented on the part of Cox—that, being a minor *under* the age of twenty years when he enlisted, and the law of the United States authorizing only the enlistment of persons of twenty years of age and upward, he cannot be considered as having enlisted pursuant to or under that law, and if he cannot be so considered, that then he was never legally in the service of the United States, nor in the custody of its officers, and cannot now be said to be detained by its authority—this point, like all other questions of law or of fact arising upon the petition, the writ and the return to it, must be postponed until the objection of a want of jurisdiction is disposed of, because if no State Court has jurisdiction in this class of cases nothing of which the petitioner has complained can be inquired into here.

There were, however, some suggestions of a general character urged by the Counsel for the prisoner to which I think it proper to refer before entering more particularly into the question respecting jurisdiction. The Counsel for the prisoner seemed to treat the question presented by the Respondent as if it involved a denial of the right of the citizen to the protection of the Writ of *Habeas Corpus*—as if it were a question of the liberty of the citizen, and not of the jurisdiction of certain Courts and officers in a certain class of cases. The denial of jurisdiction in those cases to the State Courts would not touch the right of the citizen to the great prerogative Writ of freedom. Its only effect would be to turn him over to another tribunal—to the United States Courts—for redress. The question is in fact, as far as the citizen is concerned, substantially, but little more than a question of *legal practice*—a mere question as to which of two certain Courts he shall address himself in a particular case.

And in view of the prominence that was given upon the argument of this matter to State Courts and agencies, as if they were the sole or even the chief protection of the citizen, I will add here the remark that the people created and control alike both Courts—the State and the National—and that one is as much as the other the Court of the people and of each individual citizen; and if either judicial power is more important than or should take precedence of the other, it would seem to be that one that can extend its protection beyond mere State limits, and accompany the citizen wherever, within the the the Union, his pursuits or his enterprise may lead him. But both are invaluable and indispensable in our complex political system of a limited State, and a more general, and, in its appointed sphere, supreme National sovereignty; and if in any portraiture intended to exhibit to the citizen the judicial safeguards of his personal freedom and rights, the tribunals provided by our incomparable National Constitution are omitted, the picture is not half filled up and the truth is more than half suppressed.

There are, it is true, considerations of convenience for the citizen involved in the determination of the question raised in this matter. For in proportion as the number of courts and officers authorized to grant the writ is increased or diminished, so is the convenience of the suitor more or less amply consulted and provided for. But this consideration affords no ground for determining that a certain court or officer has authority to grant the relief demanded by the writ, nor any ground for asserting the existence of that power where the law or the Constitution has not conferred it. And again, if considerations of convenience are entertained, the convenience of the General Government, especially in this day of the Nation's great distress, should be also taken into account; and it can be very readily perceived that the convenience of the Government, and the facilities for managing its important affairs would be much promoted if it could be called upon to answer only in the National courts, and not in the numerous and diverse tribunals of some 34 or more separate States, having, perhaps, 34 or more different codes of law and practice.

Allusion was also made to the fact that the respondent was in the military service of the United States; and it was claimed that setting up the authority of his superiors in that department as a justification of his refusal to produce the body of Cox was a violation of the well-established principle that the military shall be subordinate to the civil authority. But I do not understand the respondent's return to the writ in this case to deny that principle, or to claim any exemption of the Assistant Provost-Marshal-General because of the military character of his office, or of the office of his superiors. I understand it as only claiming the benefit of the general principle applicable to all officers of the United States, civil and military, that a State Court has no jurisdiction to inquire into or control their official actions, which can only be done by some National authority; and that when a State Court is judicially informed that a party for whose relief it has granted a writ of *habeas corpus* is held under the authority of the United States, the right of the State Court to inquire ceases. This is not setting up the military against the civil authority, but simply protesting against the assertion by a State Court of jurisdiction over his official action, which he concedes the National tribunals possess.

The practice of State Courts and officers, pursued for many years past, and almost invariably without objection, to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, enforce returns, and discharge persons detained under or by color of the authority of the United States, was cited also by the counsel for the prisoner, and submitted as evidence of the concurrent opinions of all parties, Judges, lawyers and United States officials, through a long course of time, that a State Court can reach within the sphere of action or sovereign jurisdiction of the United States, and deliver a person from the custody of the National Government, or, in other words, can exercise within the territorial limits of the State the supervisory and quasi appellate power of a paramount sovereign over the officers and agents of the United States, acting under the laws of the United States, although the Constitution, which defines and regulates the powers of both the individual States and the United States, grants the jurisdiction in all such cases—that is, in all cases arising under the laws of the United States—to the National Judiciary, and declares that such shall be the supreme law of the land.

The mere statement of this extraordinary claim of power would seem to be sufficient to expose its unsoundness; and the fallacy of the reason advanced—long usage—in support of it, would appear to be equally obvious. It may often, and does continually happen in the administration of justice, as perhaps in other departments, that, through some misapprehension, powers are usurped or are made to embrace subjects not within their legitimate sphere, and which are submitted to until some emergency or new condition of affairs arises, when the interference of this irregular or intrusive authority becoming oppressive, its rightfulness is questioned, and it is found not to possess any. It may prove to have been so with respect to the use, during almost half a century, of the writ of *habeas corpus* by the Courts and officers of individual States for the purpose of inquiring into, and passing judgment upon the legality of the detention of persons held in custody or restraint under the authority of the United States. The cases in which the power was exercised were nearly all cases of soldiers detained by their military superiors in the service of the United States. The National military force of those days was insignificant and attracted but little attention. The cases were not many nor embarassing in which the State Courts exercised the authority, and no interest of the country was just then endangered by it. The people nowhere, at that time, had forgotten the causes of their prosperity, nor turned away their eyes, long directed with reverential regard upon the Government of the Union—the Palladium of their hopes and liberties, and which had been to all the States "a tower of strength against the face of the enemy." Loyalty and peace dwelt in every household; and so lately were the reins of authority held that they were literally unfelt, and it seemed as if there was no governing power in the land, but that order and justice prevailed by the mere volition of society. But all this within a few short years is fearfully altered. Loyalty has disappeared, and with it peace and security; the sound of treason and of war is ringing everywhere, and desolation is at almost every hearth, while the nation, with heroic and disciplined armies more numerous than the sun ever before shone upon, is struggling for its life with its false children at its throat. In this changed condition more vigilance is necessarily to be exercised, and doings that were heretofore tolerated must now, if irregular, be no longer permitted. The time is not a favorable one in which to plead prescription in behalf of the continuance of usurpations or abuses, judicial or any other, if they impede or stand in the way of the country's preservation. The only question that can be discussed is, whether the disputed authority is or is not a usurpation; and that is to be determined, not by citing the carelessness and indifference of the past, but by referring to the Constitution and the laws.

It was objected also that, unless the body of the prisoner is produced by the respondent when making his return to the writ, the return is defective, and should not be received, except in the case of the sickness of the prisoner, (3d R. St., 886, sec. 48, 5th ed.) I do not consider this objection well founded. Even if the Revised Statutes of this State were the sole guide upon the subject, it would not, I think, be held that the prisoner must be produced in every case, except in the case of his sickness. The forty-ninth section of the *Habeas Corpus* act, at the same page and volume of the Revised Statutes which I have just cited, in prescribing the punishment for a refusal to comply with the command of the writ, declares that the punishment shall be inflicted, if the person upon whom the writ has been served "shall refuse or neglect to obey the same, by producing the party named in such writ * * and making a full and explicit return to every such writ * * * *and no sufficient excuse shall be shown for such refusal or neglect.*" It will be observed that "producing the party named" and "making a full and explicit return" to the writ, are mentioned as two distinct acts, so that the return may be perfect although the body is not produced, and besides the intrinsic unreasonableness of receiving *no* excuse for the non-production of the party except his sickness, the words of the act, "and no sufficient excuse shall be shown" are, I think, plainly designed to cover other causes than his sickness for his non-production. If, for instance, the writ should be inadvertently issued in one of the cases excepted from the privilege, such as the case of a person detained by process of a Court of the United States having exclusive jurisdiction, that fact made judicially known to the tribunal issuing the writ, could not fail to be received as a sufficient excuse for not producing the body; and so likewise in other cases that will suggest themselves. And, to go beyond our State statute, as we must do in matters within the cognizance of the Courts of the United States, it is, in the case of *Ableman vs. Booth*, (which I shall again presently refer to) expressly declared by the Supreme Court of the United States, when stating the duty of "a Marshal or *other person*" holding a party in custody under the authority of the United States, that, when served with a writ of *habeas corpus* from a State Court, he shall make known, by a proper return to the Judge or Court issuing the writ, that he holds the prisoner under the authority of the United States. The Court adds that "it is his duty not to take the prisoner nor suffer him to be taken before a State Judge or Court upon a *habeas corpus* issued under State authority." (21 Howard's U. S. Rep. 523, 524.)

In the case before me, the allegation in the petition presented on the part of Cox that he enlisted in the United States military service, and is detained by reason of it, and that he is also detained by the United States military authorities as a deserter, taken in connection with the averments made by the respondent in his return of the same facts, and of his official character and authority derived from the United States, by virtue of which he holds Cox, and which were expressly admitted by the counsel for the prisoner upon the hearing, must be received as abundant to inform me judicially, that Cox is in custody under the authority of the United States. The further allegations made by the petitioner that Cox was a minor, and that he was drunk when he enlisted, may, if true, show the enlistment to be void or voidable, and the detention on that ground illegal; but they do not disprove or relieve the case of the hard material fact that he is detained and under the authority of the United States; and it is out of this fact that the jurisdictional question arises.

It was also objected to the return that it was not made on oath, but I think that this return comes within the cases that are excepted from that requirement by the statute, and must be regarded as made by a sworn public officer in his official capacity. (3 R. St. 886, sec. 47, 5th ed.)

The counsel for the prisoner also argued that States Courts must be deemed, *ex necessitate rei*, to possess the power of controlling by process of *habeas corpus* officers acting under the authority of the United States. His argument was, that unless State Courts were allowed to interpose their process in those cases, the citizen, whose liberty was wrongfully invaded by United States officials, would be without remedy, it having been held by the United States Courts that they (the United States Courts) had no power to grant writs of *habeas corpus*. Several decisions were referred to in support of this suggestion. But upon examing them I find that they are nothing more than decisions that the Supreme Court of the United States has no original, but only appellate jurisdiction in cases of *habeas corpus*. They do not touch the ample power to issue writs of *habeas corpus* granted by the fourteenth section of the Judiciary Act of Congress (1 Statutes at Large, p. 80–81) to each of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and to the Judges of the District Courts.

I have now disposed of certain preliminary or collateral considerations presented in this case, and assuming that the conclusion with respect to the character of the detention of the prisoner to which I have come is correct, namely, that it is a detention under the authority of the United States, I will proceed with as much brevity as the subject will permit with the main inquiry: Whether in such a case a State Court has jurisdiction to inquire by writ of *habeas corpus* into the alleged wrong or error in the detention of the party, and release him from it if it should be found to be illegal?

If the detention was by virtue of process issued by a Court or Judge of the United States having exclusive jurisdiction of the case, it is not pretended that a State Court could interfere. But it is said there is here neither the process nor the exclusive jurisdiction of a Court or Judge of the United States.

It is true that the detention is not by virtue of any process of a Judge or Court of the United States; but I think, nevertheless, that it is a detention from which, if any relief can be afforded by writ of *habeas corpus*, it can be granted only by a Federal Judge or Court.

The right claimed on behalf of the State Court is, that within the territorial limits of the State it possesses a concurrent jurisdiction with the Courts of the United States in all cases of restraint of personal liberty, and may inquire by writ of *habeas corpus* into the causes of any imprisonment, and grant such relief as may be necessary.

The grounds upon which the claim is based are that, prior to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the State Courts, in all cases in which a person was restrained of his liberty within the State, possessed this right to give relief by Writ of *habeas corpus*; that no limit or restriction has been placed upon this right, in express words, by any provision of the Constitution or laws of the United States; and that it is a recognized principle, that without an express provision of the Constitution or of Congress to the contrary, the State Courts will retain a concurrent jurisdiction with the Courts of the United States, in all cases where they had jurisdiction originally over the subject matter.

There is probably nothing under the Constitution of the United States that has given rise to more discussion than this right of concurrent jurisdiction, its extent and limitations. So far as the matter before me is involved, I will state the conclusions to which I have come, upon carefully investigating the subject since this case was submitted to me.

It is not only true, as a general rule, that, without an express provision of the Constitution, or of Congress to the contrary, the State Courts retain a concurrent jurisdiction with the Courts of the United States, in all cases where they had jurisdiction over the subject matter before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, (1 Hert's Com., 400, 6th ed.,) but it is also true that it is *only* in the cases where they had such preëxisting jurisdiction that they can now exercise a concurrent one. (Martin *vs.* Hunter's Lessee, 1 Wheaton, 337.)

The Constitution does not and Congress cannot confer any new or more extended jurisdiction upon State Courts than they possessed before the adoption of the Constitution. (*Ib.*, 330, etc., United States *vs.* Lathrop, 17 Johns. R., 4.)

And it is also true that the subject matter of a case on which concurrent jurisdiction is claimed cannot be said to be a "subject matter" over which the State Court had *previously exercised* a jurisdiction, if the case upon which the jurisdiction attaches is one that arises under the Constitution or laws of the United States, for if it grows out of the Constitution it did not exist, and the State could not have exercised authority over it before the Constitution.

And the above proposition affirming the retention by the State Courts of a concurrent jurisdiction must be taken with the limitations imposed by certain other equally well-established principles. For instance, a concurrent State jurisdiction cannot be admitted if the effect of the exercise of State authority will be to control the law and policy of the United States. To tolerate a concurrent State jurisdiction involving such consequences would be to surrender to State authority the independence and supremacy provided for the National Government by the second section of the sixth Article of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that "this Constitution, and the laws of the United which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby; anything in the Constitution or laws of the State to the contrary notwithstanding."

Nor can a concurrent State jurisdiction (and this is little more than stating the last proposition in another form,) be admitted within the domain of the sovereignty of the United States; that is, within the sphere of action assigned by the Constitution to the United States. (Ableman *vs.* Booth, 21 Howard U. S. Rep. 506.)

I will add another proposition: That a State Court or Government has no right to control or arrest the action of an officer of the United States in the exercise of the functions of his office devolved upon him by the Government, Constitution or laws of the United States. (1 Kent's Com. 409, 6th ed.; Slocum *vs.* Mayberry, 2 Wheaton, 1; McClurry *vs.* Silliman, 6 Wheaton, 598; Ableman *vs.* Booth, 21 Howard U. S. Rep. 506.) This does not affect, however, the right of a private citizen to sue an officer of the United States in a State Court, within whose jurisdiction he may be found, for damages for any supposed wrongful act committed by him.

These are general principles correctly defining, as I think, some of the limits that are set by the Constitution to State authority, and which it is very plain are essential to the maintenance of the independence and stability of the Government, which it was the object of the Constitution to establish and perpetuate. They are recognized and embodied in various forms in nearly all the authoritative writings which discuss the subject, and it requires but little argument to become satisfied that the claim made on the part of the prisoner in this proceeding is at variance with them.

The case of the prisoner is this: He is an enlisted soldier in fact in the armies of the United States, whether rightfully or not is unimportant here, for the jurisdictional objection that has been raised does not, as I have already shown, depend upon his guilt or innocence.

"The Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, the proper officer of the United States in such cases, detains him in custody not only as an enlisted soldier, but also for trial as an alleged military deserter, subject, if guilty, to perhaps capital punishment under the rules and articles of war made by Congress "for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces of the United States." The Constitution (Art. 1, Sec. 8) invests Congress with the power "to declare war, grant letters-of-marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; to raise and support armies; to provide and maintain a navy," and "to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces, also to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions," and "to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States." By section 2 of article 2 the President of the United States "shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States;" and by section 10 of article 1, "No State shall grant letters-of-marque or reprisal, nor, without the consent of Congress; keep troops or ships of war in time of peace * * or engage in war unless actually invaded."

By these provisions of the Constitution the war and military power of the Union is established and declared in its general outlines, and is vested exclusively and in all its parts in the United States: and at the same time every war power is expressly prohibited to the several States. Congress, in pursuance of the powers so vested in it, has made rules for the government and regulation of the national forces, and has raised the present numerous armies of which the prisoner is now a member in fact, and alleged to be—while he denies that he is—guilty of certain criminal violations of the discipline prescribed by Congress for their government. This is the prisoner's case; and it would appear to be impossible to discover another of which the jurisdiction could be more exclusively vested in the United States and prohibited to the States, or which arises and grows out of the Constitution and Laws of the United States more clearly and exclusively that this one does. It is, therefore, not a case over the subject matter of which the State Court had any pre-existing, or, if I may so express it, pre-constitutional authority; and it can, therefore, claim now no jurisdiction over it. To attempt to do so would, in the language of one of the authorities cited, "be nothing less than lawless violence," and that this want of jurisdiction extends to all collateral remedies and proceedings, by *habeas corpus* or otherwise, as well as to an attempt to take cognizance of and try and adjudicate upon the merits, the main question depending between the prisoner and the United States, cannot be doubted. As stated by Chief Justice Kent, in the matter of Ferguson, 9 Johns. R. 240, "The general principle is, that if a Court has no jurisdiction of the principal question, it has none of its consequences and incidents."

And in reference to the principle that no State power is legitimate or admissible if it controls the law and policy or violates the sovereignty of the United States, it is obvious that in the case before me, which is so exclusively within the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the United States, to permit a State Court to obstruct its process within the limits of that sovereignty, withdraw from its jurisdiction a prisoner of the United States and discharge him, would be such a flagrant interference with the sovereign rights of the United States, and such an attempt to control its law and policy, that it could not be tolerated. If one prisoner could be thus liberated, the State Court might, if it saw fit, by the same process effect a general jail delivery, discharging every prisoner in custody under the authority of the United States within the territorial limits of the State. The utter disorganization and ruin of the national Government that must ensue upon this degradation of its sovereignty, needs no comment. Justice Washington, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in Houston *vs.* Moore, 5 Wheaton, 1, intimated that if the admission of a concurrrent jurisdiction in a State Court would enable the State authorities to control the law and policy of the United States by pardoning an offender against its laws, that consequence would afford a sufficient reason against the admission of the concurrent jurisdiction, and justify a demand for Congressional action to prohibit it if it could be restrained in no other way. And in Ableman *vs.* Booth, 21 Howard, 516, 506, Chief-Justice Taney, in delivering the opinion of the Court, declared, in substance, in the strongest and most pointed language, that a concurrent jurisdiction tending to such results would be no better than anarchy, and would possess no more authority and be entitled to no more respect.

The invocation of State power by the prisoner in this case is also directly opposed to that other recognized principle which I have cited, that no State, Court or Government can control or arrest the action of an officer of the United States in the discharge of the functions of his office.

Chancellor Kent, in his lecture or chapter, (1 Kent Com., 409, 6th ed.,) entitled "Of Constitutional Restrictions on the Power of the Several States," enumerates or expresses the restrictive principle which I have cited in these words: "*No State can control the exercise of any authority under the Federal Government.*" He further illustrates this subject by example and references to decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the cases which I have before cited and in some others, and declares (1 Kent's Com., 409, 6th ed.) that no State tribunal can interfere with seizures of property made by revenue officers under the laws of the United States; *nor interrupt by process of replevin, injunction, or otherwise*, the exercise of the authority of the Federal officers;" and further adds: "The principles declared by the Supreme Court (of the Uniten States) was that the official conduct of an officer of the Government of the United States can only be controlled by the power that created him."

The case of McClurry *vs.* Silliman, which I have already noted, and to which Chancellor Kent more particularly referred, was one in which an application was made to a State Court of Ohio for a *mandamus*, compelling a Land-Register of the United States to issue a certificate of purchase, which it was alleged he wrongfully withheld from the petitioner. The *mandamus* was granted, and the Register appealing, and taking exception to the jurisdiction of the State court, the matter came before the Supreme Court of the United States. In deciding the case, the United States Supreme Court says: "The question in the case is as to the power of the United States Courts over the officers of the General Government employed in disposing of certain land under laws passed for that purpose. And here it is obvious that he is to be regarded either an an officer of the Government, or as its private agent. In the one capacity or the other his conduct can only be controlled by the power that created him." But the Court asserting the principle that although the officer cannot be interfered with in his official action, is nevertheless responsible to the citizen for his abuse of power, adds, "that all violations of private rights resulting from the acts of such officers (that is, officers of the United States,) should be made the subject of actions for damages in Courts of competent jurisdiction." It would be difficult to show why the principle that secured to an United States officer in Ohio freedom from interference by a State Court in the discharge of his official duties, should not equally protect an officer of the same United States from State interference in New-York. It would seem to be quite as important to protect a Provost-Marshal-General in New-York from being forced by State compulsion to abandon his duty and discharge his prisoners, as it could be to protect a Land Register in Ohio from being compelled by similar State authority to violate what he deemed his duty and issue a certificate of a land purchase.

The same principles were sustained by Judges McLean and Nelson, of the United States Supreme Court, by the former in the case of Morris *vs.* Newton, (3 McLean, 92,) and by the latter in a charge to a Grand Jury in New-York in 1851.

But, in addition to all this reasoning, and the previous decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, we have now the doctrine that must govern the determination of the question in this proceeding very explicitly and authoritatively declared by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Ableman *vs.* Booth, (21 How. U. S. Rep., 506.)

In that case Sherman M. Booth was charged before a United States Commissioner, duly appointed for the District of Wisconsin, with having aided in the escape of a fugitive slave, in violation of the provisions of the act of Congress of Sept. 18, 1850, commonly known as the Fugitive Slave law. The Commissioner, being satisfied that there was probable cause to believe Booth guilty of the offence alleged, held him to bail to appear and answer to the charge at the next District Court of the United States in that District. This bail soon thereafter surrendered him in their own exoneration, and Booth failing to give new bail, was committed by the Commissioner to the custody of Stephen V. R. Ableman, United States Marshal for that District. On the next day Booth applied to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin for a writ of *habeas corpus*, stating the facts of his arrest and imprisonment, and alleging that his imprisonment was illegal, because the act of Congress was unconstitutional and void. The writ was issued, addressed to the Marshal and served upon him. It required him forthwith to have the body of Booth before the Justice, together with the time and cause of his (Booth's) imprisonment. The Marshal produced Booth and made due return to the Writ, stating the authority by which he held Booth. To this return Booth demurred as not sufficient in law to justify his detention. The Justice decided that the law was unconstitutional, and the imprisonment illegal and ordered the Marshal to discharge Booth, which was done. The Marshal thereupon applied to the Supreme Court of the State for a *certiorari*, alleging that the decision of the Justice was erroneous, and praying that the proceedings be brought before the Supreme Court of the State for revision. The *certiorari* was allowed, the proceedings were brought before the Supreme Court of the State, which Court, after argument, affirmed the decision of the Judge, discharging Booth from imprisonment. The Marshal thereupon sued out a writ of error, returnable to the Supreme Court of the United States, bringing the judgment of the State Court there for revision. Booth was regularly cited to appear, and the record and proceedings were certified to the Supreme Court of the United States by the Clerk of the State Court, in the usual form, in obedience to the writ of error. Booth filed a memorandum in writing in the Supreme Court of the United States, submitting the case to the judgment of the Court upon certain printed arguments and opinions furnished by him.

When the case was reached on the calendar of the Supreme Court of the United States, it was argued by Mr. Black, Attorney-General, on the part of Marshal Ableman, the plaintiff in error, no one appearing for Booth who had previously submitted the case as above stated.

The Court reversed all the proceedings and judgment of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin; and in a very able and elaborate opinion delivered by Chief-Justice TANEY, held (p. 515, 516) that "no State can authorize one of its Judges or Courts to exercise judicial power by *habeas corpus* or otherwise, within the jurisdiction of another and independent government—that although the State is sovereign within its territorial limits to a certain extent, yet that sovereignty is limited and restricted by the Constitution of the United States—that the process of the General Government and of the State, although both exist and are exercised within the same territorial limits, are yet separate and distinct sovereignties acting separately and independently of each other within their respective spheres—that the sphere of action appropriated to the United States is as far beyond the reach of judicial process issued by a State Court as if the line of division were traced by landmarks and monuments visible to the eye—and that the State of Wisconsin had no more power to authorize the proceedings of its Judges and Courts (those complained of by the plaintiff in error) than it would have had if the prisoner had been confined in Michigan or any other State in the Union, for an offence against the laws of the State in which he was so imprisoned."

And the Court further said, (p. 523:) "We do not question the authority of a State Court or Judge who is authorized by the laws of the State to issue the writ of *habeas corpus*, to issue it in any case where the party is imprisoned within its territorial limits, provided it does not appear when the application is made, that the person imprisoned is in custody under the authority of the United States. The Court or Judge has a right to inquire in this mode of proceeding, for what cause and by what authority the prisoner is confined within the territorial limits of the State sovereignty. And it is the duty of the Marshal, or other person having the custody of the prisoner, to make known to the Judge or Court, by a proper return, the authority by which he holds him in custody. This right to inquire by process of *habeas corpus*, and the duty of the officer to make a return, grow necessarily out of the complex character of our Government, and the existence of two distinct and separate sovereignties within the same territorial space, each of them restricted in its powers, and each, within its sphere of action prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, independent of the other. But after the return is made, and the State Judge or Court judicially apprized that the party is in custody under the authority of the United States, they can proceed no further. They then know that the prisoner is within the dominion and jurisdiction of another Government, and that neither the writ of *habeas corpus* or any other process issued under State authority can pass over the line of division between the two sovereignties. He is then within the dominion and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. If he has committed an offence against their laws, their tribunals alone can punish him. If he be wrongfully imprisoned, their judicial tribunals can release him, and afford him redress, and although, as we have said, it is the duty of the Marshal, or other person holding him, to make known, by a proper return, the authority under which he detains him, it is at the same time imperatively his duty to obey the process of the United States, to hold the prisoner in custody under it, and to refuse obedience to the mandate or process of any other Government: and consequently, *it is his duty not to take the prisoner nor suffer him to be taken before a State Judge or Court upon a habeas corpus issued under State authority.* No State Judge or Court, after they are judicially informed that the party is imprisoned under the authority of the United States, has any right to interfere with him, or to require him to be brought before them. And if the authority of a State, in the form of judicial process or otherwise, should attempt to control the Marshal or any other authorized officer or agent of the United States, in any respect in the custody of his prisoner, it would be his duty to resist it, and call to his aid any force that might be necessary to maintain the authority of law against legal interference. No judicial process, whatever form it may assume, can have any lawful authority outside of the limits of the jurisdiction of the Court or Judge by whom it is issued, and an attempt to force it beyond these boundaries is nothing less than lawless violence."

This decision of the Court of last resort, the highest judicial authority known to our laws, ought to put this question finally to rest. And yet, from misapprehension, or some other cause, it has been in some discussions regarded as not deciding what the language of the Court declares as clearly and emphatically as words can express it, "that after the return is made and the State Judge or Court issuing a *habeas corpus* is judicially apprized that the party is in custody under the authority of the United States, they can *proceed no further.*"

It has been intimated when endeavoring to avert the force of this decision that Booth was held under the order or process of a Judge, or of a process of a Court of the United States, which has always been deemed a proper ground for refusing to grant or for discharging a writ of *habeas corpus* is granted.

But the facts of the case which I have detailed above show how unfounded such a pretence is. Booth, in the case of Ableman against him, had neither been tried nor in any manner brought before a Judge or a Court. He was only *committed* for trial upon a charge of crime by a Commissioner, who was a mere ministerial officer, possessed of no judicial function or authority; and all of whose action in the matter was purely ministerial.

There was also a case (The United States *vs.* Booth,) which was heard and decided by the Supreme Court of the United States at the same time, and together with Ableman *vs.* Booth, because although some of the facts were different in the case of the United States *vs.* Booth, the imprisonment from which the State Judge discharged the defendant in this latter case upon writ of *habeas corpus*, having been an imprisonment upon a conviction by the District Court of the United States of the offence that was only charged against him before the Commissioner in the other case, yet the principles that governed the decision of the Court were the same in both causes, and for convenience both were heard and decided together. For some cause this joint determination appears to have been made an occasion for confounding the two cases and misunderstanding the judgment of the Court. But for so doing there is no justification in Chief-Justice Taney's remarkably lucid opinion and statement of the facts in both cases.

This final and conclusive decision of the Supreme Court of the United States renders it unnecessary to examine at any length the opinions that have been expressed on the subject by several of the State Courts; for whatever views may have been taken by them of the important question involved, they must, so far as they differ from it, yield to the authoritative doctrine of the Supreme Court of the United States in Ableman *vs.* Booth.

I will confine myself to a mere reference to some of the leading State decisions on this point, that have come under my notice. In the case of Husted, (1 Johns Cases 136, and of Ferguson 9 Johns R. 239,) in this State, the writ of *habeas corpus* was applied for in order to obtain the discharge of soldiers enlisted in the United States service, and was denied, the Court entertaining serious doubts of its jurisdiction upon grounds similar to those maintained in Ableman *vs.* Booth.

Subsequently in *the matter of* Stacy, (10 Johns R. 328,) and in one or two other reported New-York cases of a like character, the jurisdiction of the Court was asserted; as it was also in the Massachusetts cases of the Commonwealth *vs.* Harrison, 11 Mass. 63; and *the same vs.* Cushing, 11 Mass, 67; and in Olmstead's case, Brightly's N. P. 9, and Lackington's case, Ib. 269, and in some other reported decisions of less note in the Courts of Pennsylvania. On the other hand, decisions in general accordance with the doctrines of Ableman *vs.* Booth, were made in the Maryland case of Roberts, 2 Halle Law Journal, 192; in Rhodes' case in South Carolina, 2 Wheeler Cr., cas, 559, and in a Georgia case of the State *vs.* John Phine and John Vessel Charlton, (T. U. P.,) Rep. 142.

Of all those cases sustaining the right of the State Courts to issue writs of *habeas corpus* to inquire into the causes of imprisonment of persons in custody under the authority of the United States, and to discharge them if the detention were, in their judgment, illegal, the most remarkable in its circumstances is, perhaps, the Pennsylvania case of Olmsted in Brightly's N. P., p. 4, decided by Chief Justice Tilghman. In asserting the right of the State Court to issue the writ even as against the officers of the United States, Chief Justice Tilghman speaks of this right as an efficacious means of avoiding the catastrophe of a resort by the State and the United States respectively to the use of force against force in protecting or enforcing obedience to their respective sovereignties. But it appears to have escaped the attention of the learned Chief Justice that his doctrine of superior State jurisdiction can only have the effect he ascribes to it, when the United States submits to the asserted supremacy of the State Court. If it declines to do so, and insists upon the inviolability of its own jurisdiction, the doctrine of Chief Justice Tilghman is the one that will most inevitably lead to the worst exhibition of the evil that he deprecates, namely, a conflict in which the Courts will have engaged, and in which they will have finally resorted, with all the aggravation of deliberate and intelligent purpose, to the use of force on both sides—an evil tenfold worse than any that could result from a forbearance to push a jurisdictional claim into what even the divided opinions of the State judicatories upon the subject show to be a domain of very dubious character. The case that was then pending before Chief Justice Tilghman was fraught with warnings of the bad tendency of the doctrine which he upheld. It presents these rather remarkable facts: The Marshal of the United States held a warrant of attachment, issued by the United States District Court, against the person of a Mrs. Sergeant, who was sued in that Court, whose quarrel the State had espoused, having an interest in it, and to protect whom from arrest by the Marshal, the Governor of the State had actually called out Gen. Bright, with a strong force of armed State militia, who for months defeated all efforts of the Marshal to arrest Mrs. Sergeant. The Marshal ultimately succeeded in eluding the soldiers, and arrested her; and it was to relieve her from that arrest that the *habeas corpus* in the case was issued. After hearing argument, Chief Justice Tilghman remanded the prisoner to the custody of the Marshal, although expressing an opinion, that he had authority to discharge her, if the United States District Court had acted without jurisdiction. An approaching danger was thus averted, and Gen. Bright and his officers were subsequently tried, convicted, and sentenced to fine and imprisonment, for resisting the laws; but were pardoned by the President. The only, or at least the best rule for preventing excited or ill-disposed parties from embroiling the judiciary in these conflicts is, that each Court should scrupulously restrain its action within its own assured jurisdiction.

It is worthy of remark that all, or nearly all, the opinions that have been given in the State Courts in favor of their right to issue *writs of habeas corpus*, and discharge prisoners held in custody by the United States, manifestly appear to have been prompted, not so much by any strong conviction formed respecting the actual constitutional or legal right in the case, but by a perception of the inconvenience that a want of United States Courts and Judges, to administer this particular branch of justice, might cause in many parts of the country, and also by a profound sense of the great importance of the writ to the security of the personal liberty of the citizen, and an unwillingness to submit to any diminution of so baneficent a State right if upon any plausible pretext it could be retained for the local judiciary. This spirit, when free from sinister motives and purposes, is not without its claims to respect. But, nevertheless, mere reasons of inconvenience and even hardship (especially when the inconvenience and hardship are not irremediable) cannot be allowed to prevail against constitutional principles and judicial authority.

I will observe here, as I have not before stated it, that in the case of Ableman *vs.* Booth, the Court also held that the validity or invalidity, the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the process, or law under which the officer holding the prisoner in custody acts, are immaterial considerations, and do not affect the doctrine of the case.

Having examined the subject somewhat laboriously and with attention, I have come to the conclusion that, in conformity with the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, and upon the several grounds that I have presented above, whether the person is to be regarded only as an enlisted substitute or as a soldier charged with desertion, no State tribunal ought to retain jurisdiction of the matter after it was made known to it, as it has been made known to me in this proceeding, that the prisoner whose discharge is demanded is in custody under the authority of the United States.

And in giving this decision I will add the remark that there may be final decrees and judgments of a Court of last resort, affirming principles which, in their application to a particular case, may seem so harsh as to be capable of exacting, at the best, but a reluctant obedience. But in applying the principle that has been finally adjudicated in Ableman *vs.* Booth to the class of controversies of which the case before me is one, no such reluctance can be experienced, because, while it deprives the citizen of no right to which he is entitled, it diminishes the embarrassments to which it appears the General Government must be continually subjected, while laboring to

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Adriatic	Sept. 22	New-York	Galway.
Scotia	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Sept. 26	New-York	Bremen.
Arabia	Sept. 30	Boston	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Oct. 3	New-York	Southampton.
City of Wash'gt'n	Oct. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	Oct. 6	Boston	Liverpool.
China	Oct. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Oct. 14	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Oct. 17	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	Oct. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Oct. 31	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Nov. 14	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Quebec.
St. Patrick	Sept. 4	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Cork	Sept. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	Sept. 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Sept. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Sept. 10	Liverpool	Quebec
China	Sept. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	Sept. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Sept. 15	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Washing'n	Sept. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Sept. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Sept. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Sept. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Sept. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Sept. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Oct. 3	Liverpool	Boston.

For Havana and the West Indies.

Corsica	Oct. 12	New-York	Havana via Nassau
Corsica	Nov. 9	New-York	Havana via Nassau
Corsica	Dec. 7	New-York	Havana via Nassau

For California.

Illinois	Oct. 3	New-York	Nicaragua.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at	5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE UNdersigned, until MONDAY NOON, Sept. 28, 1863, for furnishing, by contract, the following articles, viz.:

Overcoats, Footmen's.
Overcoats, Mounted.
Company Order Books.
Company Clothing Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Post Order Books.
Post Morning Report Books.
Post Letter Books.
Post Guard Report Books.
Regimental General Order Books.
Regimental Letter Books.
Regimental Descriptive Books.
Regimental Index Books.
Regimental Order Books.
Target Practice Books.
Inspection Report Books.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will enter in o a contract if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

All supplies must be delivered in good new packages, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Depot in this City.

Written contracts will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made, and bonds required of them in sums equal to one-fourth the value of the goods contracted for.

Bids will be opened Monday, Sept. 28, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Blank forms for Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 11, 1863.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE UNdersigned, until WEDNESDAY NOON, Sept. 23, 1863, for furnishing, by contract, the following articles to wit:

Brown Drills, Standard, 33 inches wide.
Brown Drills, Standard, ordinary width.
Cotton Duck, 8 oz., 10 oz., 12 oz., and 15 oz.
Drum Heads, Snare.
Drum Heads, Batter.
Drum Cords.
Army Cloth, Dark Blue, Standard.
Felling Axes.
Sashes, Worsted.
Recruiting Flags.
Recruiting Flags, Halliards.
Storm Flags.
Storm Flags, Hilliards.
Fifes.
Chevrons, Sergeants,—Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry.
Chevrons, Corporals,—Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will enter into a contract if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

All supplies must be delivered in good new packages, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Depot in this city.

Written contracts will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made, and bonds required of them in sums equal to one-fourth the value of the goods contracted for.

Bids will be opened on Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Blank forms of Proposal, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE, July 24, 1863.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th of October next, from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance in steam vessels of a monthly mail, between the City of Kingston, in this Island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and vice versa, under the authority of the acts of this Island, 22 Vic. ch. 48, "to promote steam communication between this Island and the United States of America," and 23 Vic. ch. 11, an act in aid of the aforesaid 22 Vic. ch 48.

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London; JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary to the Executive Committee, of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR ROOFING FELT.—PROPOSALS are solicited at this office for the furnishing of ROOFING FELT, in considerable quantities, as it may be required from time to time in the construction of cavalry stables and barracks.

The felt to be delivered at the wharf of the Cavalry Depot, at Gisboro Point, near this City.

Bidders are requested to send with their bids samples of the quality of felt they propose to furnish.

The felt will be subject to inspection on delivery.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

DENTISTRY.

PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH in extracting teeth by using my new chemically purified chloroform, guaranteed perfectly harmless in every respect. Gold sets teeth, $20; vulcanite, $8; gold fillings, $1; silver and dentine, 50c; extracting, 25c. Dr. B. L. WAIT, No. 98 4th-av., opposite 11th-st.

HELLER'S SPRING HOOK PATENT PANTALOON STRAPS.

For sale at No. 386 6th-av., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COMMONWEALTH OF $1,800,000.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Sept. 8, 1863.

Sealed proposals are hereby invited, and will be received at this office until FRIDAY, Sept. 25, at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of each of the following classes of State stocks, to be issued under authority of chapters 118, 214 and 218, respectively, of the acts of the Legislature of Massachusetts of the current year, namely:

For one million of dollars of the "Coast Defence Fund," in certificates of one thousand dollars each ($1,000,) redeemable in twenty (20) years, and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. (5 per cent.) per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year.

Also, for three hundred thousand dollars of the Scrip in aid of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, in Certificates of one thousand dollars each ($1,000,) redeemable in thirty (30) years, and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. (5 per cent.) per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October in each year.

Also, for five hundred thousand dollars of the Enlistment "Bounty Fund," in Certificates of one thousand dollars each ($1,000,) redeemable in twenty (20) years, and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent (5 per cent.) per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year.

The Certificates of each class will be redeemable at maturity in gold, and will have interest warrants (coupons) attached to them, payable at maturity in coin, at this office.

Bidders will be particular to specify in their proposals the class or classes of scrip for which they bid, noting that any accrued interest will, in all cases, be an additional charge to the purchaser.

All proposals must be inclosed in a carefully sealed envelope, addressed to the "Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," and marked distinctly "Proposals for Loan," and accompanied with a certified check for five per cent. on the whole amount bid for, to be forfeited to the treasury in case of non-fulfillment of accepted proposal.

The checks of parties whose proposals are not accepted will be returned to them.

Parties whose bids are accepted (and the right is reserved to reject any and all bids) will be at once notified thereof, and payment for the Scrip assigned to them must be made at the time of the delivery of the Certificates, which will take place between the sixth and tenth days of October next.

Or, at option, one-half of the amount of Scrip awarded may be paid for between the beforenamed dates, and the balance in three months thereafter, in which case a certified receipt for the amount paid will be given, but no Certificates of Scrip will be delivered until the final payment is made.

HENRY K. OLIVER,
Treasurer and Receiver-General of Massachusetts.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO., TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, for the purpose of electing fifteen Directors and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books in the City of New-York will be closed from and after the 23d day of September inst., until the 9th day of October next.

J. N. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Sept. 17, 1863.

THE BANK OF CANTON—(CANTON, ST. Lawrence County,) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—STEUBENVILLE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—All bondholders of Steubenville and Indiana Railroad County Bonds are requested to meet the Trustees at the office of Wilbur & Price, No. 25 Pine-st., on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., for consultation on business of importance to their interests.

JEREMIAH WILBUR,
H. M. ALEXANDER,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1863. Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Second-av Railroad Company, held on the 8th instant, JOHN RILEY, Esq., was elected President, in place of D. M. HUGHES, resigned, and D. M. HUGHES was elected Vice-President, in place of M. J. SHELDON, resigned.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, July 31, 1863.—An installment of EIGHTY DOLLARS on each share of the remaining Scrip Shares of this Bank is required to be paid on or before the 1st day of October next, with interest thereon from the first instant, which payment will then entitle the shareholders to receive the next dividend on full shares.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio.—7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1876. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For further particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

WANTED—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank, of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to

WM. H. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by

McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

For paving Beekman-street with trap-block.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Eighty-fourth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, and on Fifty fifth street, from Third to Lexington avenues.

For building a receiving basin at the northeast corner of Lexington-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Beekman-street, from Park row to South-street, including the lots on South-street and Park-row, and upon all the intersecting streets to the extent of half the blocks north and south of Beekman-street; also, all the lots fronting on or adjacent to Eighty-fourth-street, on both sides of the way between Third and Fourth avenues; also, all the lots fronting on or adjacent to Fifty-fifth-street, on both sides of the way, between Third and Lexington avenues; also, all the lots fronting on the east side of Lexington-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are effected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept 16, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD O'BRIEN.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX, } Committee on Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE TO TOBACCO-HOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having tobacco stored in No. 1 Clinton Wharf, Atlantic Dock, that said tobacco is being removed to the Union Stores, Brooklyn. This notice is given that all parties interested may make the necessary change of insurance.

A. S. JARVIS, Inspector.
Office corner Clinton and South sts., New-York.
CITY OF NEW-YORK TOBACCO INSPECTION, Sept. 18, 1863.

METALS.—TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES and Sheet Iron of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

MILITARY.

TEN THOUSAND SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

$300 IN CASH PAID TO THE SUBSTITUTE BEFORE HE LEAVES THE ROOM.

Apply to the County Substitute and Relief Committee, Nos. 71 and 73 Duane-st., Supreme Court Rooms, up stairs.

HOURS FROM 8 A. M TO 2 P. M.

By order of the Committee.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.

CORNELIUS CORSON, } Clerks.
GEO. F. THOMPSON,

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, (7th-av., northwest corner of West 47th-st.,) NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1863.

BY DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, the following act of Congress and Proclamation of the President based upon the same, is published for the information of all concerned:

CHARLES E. JENKINS.
Capt. and Provost-Marshal Ninth District, N. Y.

An Act Relating to Habeas Corpus and Regulating Judicial Proceedings in Certain Cases. Approved March 3, 1863.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That, during the present rebellion, the President of the United States, whenever, in his judgment, the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof. And whenever and wherever the said privilege shall be suspended, as aforesaid, no military or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of *habeas corpus*, to return the body of any person or persons detained by him by authority of the President: but upon the certificate, under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so detained, that such person is detained by him as a prisoner under authority of the President, further proceedings under the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be suspended by the Judge or Court having issued the writ, so long as said suspension by the President shall remain in force, and said rebellion continue.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—A PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Constitution of the United States has ordained that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it; and, whereas a rebellion was existing on the 3d day of March, 1863, which rebellion is still existing; and, whereas, by a statute, which was approved on that day, it was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that during the present insurrection the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof; and, whereas, in the judgment of the President the public safety does require the privilege of the said writ shall now be suspended throughout the United States, in the cases when, by the authority of the President of the United States, military, naval and civil officers of the United States, or any of them, hold persons under their command, or in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abettors of the enemy; or officers, soldiers, or seamen enrolled, drafted, mustered or enlisted in, or belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law, or the Rules and Articles of War, or the rules or regulations prescribed for the military or naval services by authority of the President of the United States; or for resisting a draft, or for any other offence against the military or naval service:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and make known to all whom it may concern, that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended throughout the United States, in the several cases before mentioned, and that this suspension will continue throughout the duration of the said rebellion, or until this proclamation shall, by a subsequent one to be issued by the President of the United States, be modified or revoked. And I do hereby require all magistrates, attorneys and other civil officers within the United States, and all officers and others in the military and naval services of the United States, to take distinct notice of this suspension, and to give it full effect, and all citizens of the United States to conduct and govern themselves accordingly, and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of Congress in such cases made and provided.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, this 15th day of September, in the year of our [L. S.] Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

(Signed.) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.
WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17, 1863.

BY DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY of War, all officers and enlisted men now on parole who are absent from the camps to which they belong, whether with or without authority, will immediately report for exchange at said camps, viz: Those belonging to regiments serving in the Departments of the East and of the South, the Army of the Potomac and the Eighteenth army corps at Camp Parole, near Annapolis, Md., or at the Convalescent Camp, near Alexandria, Va. Those belonging to regiments serving in the Departments of West Virginia, of the Ohio and of the Cumberland at Camp Chase, and those belonging to regiments serving in the Departments of the Missouri, of the Tennessee, and of the Gulf, at Benton Barracks, near St. Louis.

Disregard of this notice will be treated as desertion.

W. HOFFMAN, Colonel Third Infantry,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, No. 458 BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, CONVENED for the purpose of examining candidates for appointment as Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons to colored troops, meet daily at No. 458 Broome-st.

Candidates for examination are requested to present themselves between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

FIFTY SUBSTITUTES WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—To whom the highest bounties will be paid at the Substitute Brokers' Office, No. 64 Crosby-st., between Spring and Broome.

EXEMPTS.—DRAFTED EXEMPTS CAN HAVE their papers prepared at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

THE U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

☞ All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,

Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARCH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 28.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ARRANGEMENT, SEPTEMBER.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.

SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

The steamers META and HELEN, will leave Robinson-st., Pier, New-York, for Red Bank and intermediate landings as follows:

META, CAPT. H. B. PARKER.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Saturday, Sep. 19,	8	A. M.	Saturday, Sep. 19,	2	P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 20,	8	A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 20,	2	P. M.
Monday, Sept. 21,	8	A. M.	Monday, Sept. 21,	8	A. M.
Monday, Sept. 21,	1½	P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 22,	9	A. M.
Wednesday, Sep. 23,	3½	P. M.	Thursday, Sep. 24,	6½	A. M.
Thursday, Sep. 24,	3½	P. M.	Friday, Sept. 25,	7	A. M.
Friday, Sept. 25,	3½	P. M.	Saturday, Sep. 26,	7	A. M.
Saturday, Sep. 26,	3½	P. M.	Monday, Sept. 28,	7½	A. M.
Monday, Sept. 28,	3½	P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 29,	7½	A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 29,	3½	P. M.	Wednes'y, Sep. 30,	7½	A. M.
Wednes'y, Sep. 30,	3½	P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 1,	7½	A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 1,	3½	P. M.	Friday, Oct. 2,	9½	A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 3,	12½	P. M.	Monday, Oct. 5,	10	A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 6,	2½	P. M.	Wednes'y, Oct. 7,	11	A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 8,	2½	P. M.	Friday, Oct. 9,	6	A. M.
Friday, Oct. 9,	2½	P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 10,	6½	A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 10,	2½	P. M.			

River Fare, in all cases, 10 cents.

STEAMER HELEN, CAPT. J. P. CORLIES.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.			LEAVES RED BANK.		
Tuesday, Sept. 22,	8	A. M.	Monday, Sept. 21,	8	A. M.
Wednes'y, Sep. 23,	8	A. M.	Monday, Sept. 21,	2½	P. M.
Thursday, Sep. 24,	7½	A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 22,	3	P. M.
Friday, Sept. 25,	7½	A. M.	Wednes'y, Sep. 23,	3	P. M.
Saturday, Sep. 26,	7½	A. M.	Thursday, Sep. 24,	2½	P. M.
Monday, Sept. 28,	7½	A. M.	Friday, Sept. 25,	2½	P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 29,	7½	A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 26,	2½	P. M.
Wednes'y, Sep. 30,	7½	A. M.	Monday, Sept. 28,	2½	P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 1,	7½	A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 29,	2½	P. M.
Friday, Oct. 2,	7½	A. M.	Wednes'y, Sep. 30,	2½	P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 3,	7½	A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 1,	2½	P. M.
			Friday, Oct. 2,	2½	P. M.
			Saturday, Oct. 3,	3	P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.

The steamer THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., will leave New-York, foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6 o'clock P. M., landing at Newburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie each way. The CORNELL will commence running on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, 1863.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY—No. 33 Schermerhorn, corner of Court-st. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Application may be made at any time. Classes are now forming. Send for a circular.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

PRIZE STEAMER DOLPHIN.
1,868 BALES
UPLAND AND SEA ISLAND COTTON.
45 BARRELS
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
37 BARRELS
RESIN.
80 PACKAGES
SUNDRIES.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by the Honorable District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1863,
AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
THE
PRIZE STEAMER DOLPHIN,

Her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c., as she now lies at Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn.

ALSO,

Cargo—Prize Steamer JAMES BATTLE.
758 Bales Upland Cotton.
12 Half-Bales Upland Cotton.
5 Pockets.
37 Barrels Resin.
18 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.
Cargo—Prize Schooner FROLIC.
99 Bales Upland Cotton.
57 Bales Sea Island Cotton.
23 Packages Sea Island Cotton.
Marked—F. H. (FORT HENRY.)
6 Bales Cotton.
5 Round Bales Sea Island Cotton.
3 Half-round Bales Sea Island Cotton.
Cargo—Prize Steamer ALICE VIVIAN.
524 Bales Upland Cotton.
Cargo—Prize Schooner LADY MARIA.
11 Round Bales Upland Cotton.
2 Half-Bales Upland Cotton.
Cargo—Prize Schooner JULIA.
28 Bales Upland Cotton.
Marked—D. S. (DE SOTO,)
114 Bales Upland Cotton,
4 Bags Upland Cotton.
Marked—H. H. (HENDRICK HUDSON,)
137 Bales Upland Cotton,
2 Half Bales Upland Cotton,
2 Bags Cotton.
Marked—U. (UNKNOWN,)
6 Pkgs. Sea Island Cotton.
Cargo—Prize Schooner ANN,
7 Square Bales Upland Cotton,
10 Round Bales Upland Cotton.
Cargo—Prize Schooner BLAZER,
13 Bales Upland Cotton.
Cargo—Prize Schooner KATE,
1 Bale Upland Cotton.
Cargo—Prize Schooner MARIA,
19 Bales Upland Cotton,
20 Bags Upland Cotton.
Cargo—Steamer PLANTER,
19 Bales Upland Cotton.
Cargo—Prize sloop SOUTHERN STAR,
16 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.
Marked—S. A. G. (SAGAMORE,)
11 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.
Cargo—Prize steamer VICTOR,
80 Pkgs. Assorted Cargo, Liquors, Cigars, Shoes, Tea, &c. (These goods may be examined on Monday, Sept. 21, by cards from Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st.)
From SUNDRY PRIZE VESSELS,
11 Sextants, 7 Quadrants, 5 Pistols, 2 Compasses, 1 Barometer, 4 Spy Glasses, 5 Navigators, Water Casks, &c.

Catalogues and samples of Cotton at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., on Monday, the 21st inst.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal
Southern District of Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 3 th day of September, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer

ELLA WARLEY,
Consisting of

GROCERIES,
TEA,
COFFEE,
HARDWARE,
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
FINE SALT,
PIG LEAD,
ENFIELD RIFLES,
SWORDS and BLADES,
ALCOHOL,
SEGARS, and
LARGE LOT
ASSORTED
GOODS, &c., &c.

Also, 25 tons English 1. Coal, from prize steamer PETERHOFF.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer.

POLICE AUCTION SALE.—A HORSE AND cart will be sold at the Metropolitan Stable, corner of Prince and Crosby sts., on MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1863, to pay expenses for keeping the same.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CORNER G AND 22D STS., WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4, 1863.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Quartermaster's Warehouse, on the square between E and F and 21st and 22d sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., a large lot of Quartermaster's stores condemned as unfit for public service, consisting in part of Scrap Iron and Leather, Saddles, Bridles, parts of Harness and Wagons, Tents, Tools and Implements.

Terms cash in Government funds.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. Army.

DRY GOODS

FAMILY MOURNING.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has now ready for inspection a very large and most desirable stock of FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, MERINOS, DELAINES, EMPRESS CLOTH, TAMISE CLOTH AND HENRIETTA CLOTH, ALPACA TIBET CLOTH FOR SHAWLS,

ENGLISH CRAPES, CRAPE VEILS, BLACK SILKS IN EVERY GRADE AND WITHOUT LUSTRE; SOME EXTRA RICH AND WIDE FOR CLOAKS; FOULARD SILKS, SECOND MOURNING SILKS. Also an immense variety of other goods desirable for House and Traveling dresses.

N. B. Families can find everything required for mourning at prices as reasonable as any in the City. Call and examine.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods.
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1863.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of $3 per share (Ten Per Cent.,) free from Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER,
Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 283 BOWERY.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum allowed on $1,000 and under; 5 per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.

CHAS. PECK,
HENRY C. FISHER, President,
Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, 19TH INST., A PARROT. The finder, by returning it to No. 17 West 32d-st., will receive $5 reward.

NOTICE TO MILK DEALERS.—AT AN informal meeting of the milk dealers of the City of New-York, held at the Washington House, Sept. 15, 1863, in relation to the present price and sale of milk, after an interchange of views as regards the interests of dealers, and those whom they daily serve, it was thought expedient by those present, before taking action on the subject, to invite the coöperation, and have the views, of all in the trade. It was, therefore, moved, that at this informal meeting, T. W. DECKER take the chair, and J. M. HORTON act as Secretary. It was, therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions, and call another meeting.

Resolved, That we do now adjourn to meet at the call of the Secretary.

J. M. HORTON, Secretary.

In compliance with the above, the Committee, after mature deliberation, prepared a series of resolutions, which they will report and submit to the milk dealers at a general meeting of the same to be held at No. 187 Bowery, opposite and near Spring-st., on the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock, when it is hoped there will be a general attendance of all in the trade.

J. M. HORTON, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AN ELEGANT AND HIGHLY FINISHED COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM ON LONG ISLAND, immediately south of Fort Schuyler, at the junction of the East River with the Sound, 11 miles from the City. It contains about 72 acres. The grounds, garden, orchard and buildings cover about 12 acres; woodland 5 acres. The rest in grass, and all in a high state of cultivation. Situated on a point, with over half a mile of water front, having a sand and gravel beach, whence rises a bank shaded by large trees of natural growth, and with a marine view of unsurpassed beauty and extent. The mansion is large and convenient, 50 feet square; piazzas in front and rear; extensive outbuildings, consisting of carriage-house, two barns, farmer's and gardener's cottages, greenhouse, fowl-house, tool-houses, sheds, bathing and boat houses, &c. Never-failing wells of water, ice-pond and large ice-house. The whole in fine order, well drained and perfectly healthy. This property is offered in three parts—the middle, about 32 acres, embracing grounds, garden, orchard and buildings; and the east and west sides, forming several fine building sites. The furniture in the house and the farming utensils will be sold if desired. Terms easy. Apply to JOHN CRYDER, No. 59 Pine-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

LLEWELLYN PARK IS A TRACT OF 500 acres of land, beautifully situated on the eastern slope of Eagle Ridge (Orange Mountain), with a surface finely diversified, embracing deep ravines, bold, rocky cliffs, brooks of the purest spring water, picturesque old oaks, beeches, and tulips, and a noble forest of the various native evergreen and deciduous trees.

It is laid out and embellished with drives, walks, &c., in the modern natural style of landscape gardening, and 50 acres, known as the "Ramble," have been deeded in trust for the exclusive use and enjoyment of the purchasers of the land lying within the Park.

The rest of this tract of land containing about 500 ACRES, has been divided into Villa Sites, of from ONE TO TEN ACRES EACH.

It was selected with special reference to the wants of citizens doing business in the City of New-York, and yet wishing accessible, retired, and healthful homes in the country, but may be considered equally attractive to all citizens of the United States who contemplate locating in this neighborhood. Sloping to the southeast, the best exposure for health, cultivation, and protection from the winds of Winter, it is favorably situated to catch the sea breezes which prevail in Summer.

The whole tract abounds in pure, soft, spring water.

It is believed that no spot within 20 miles of New-York is in all respects so healthy as the side of this mountain. It is almost the only locality so near the city where there is no fever and ague.

Purchasers of sites, desiring to build of stone, can obtain the material on the premises free of charge.

The privacy of the Park, and of all the sites, is secured by lodges, and gatekeepers at the entrances. The main entrance is on the valley road, one mile from North Orange Railroad Station. As we ascend along the Park-avenues—seven miles of which are completed—Newark, New-York, and their Bays; Brooklyn, Staten Island, and the Narrows are all taken at a glance. Upon reaching the top of the mountain, 700 feet above the level of the sea, a landscape, more than 100 miles in extent, spans the horizon. Cultivated fields and country seats, villages, towns and cities, ponds, rivers and bays, with the Nevesink hills at the south; Nyack mountain, Haverstraw peak and the Highlands toward the north, with Long Island and the ocean in the east, all lie revealed to the eye. This natural panorama is acknowledged by all to be one of the finest in America.

LLEWELLYN PARK is less than one hour from New-York City via Morris and Essex Railroad, ten trains per day each way, and via New-Jersey Railroad and Orange and Newark horse railroad, twenty trips each way daily.

For ease of access, beauty and variety of scenery, for healthfulness of climate, for the intelligence and moral order of its population, in short, for all those considerations which combine to render a region attractive as a family residence, it is believed that the vicinity of Orange, especially the mountain side, possesses advantages not surpassed, if equaled, by any other place in the vicinity of New-York.

For maps, terms, and particulars, as well as cards of admission, apply to the proprietor,

L. S. HASKELL,
No 69 William-st., N. Y.
or at Library Building, Orange, Essex County, N. J.

N. B.—Twenty-five HOUSES, in various styles of architecture, have already been built, and the following sites remain unsold, viz.:

2 Lots	$10,000 each.
2 Lots	7,500 each.
6 Lots	6,000 each.
10 Lots	5,000 each.
2 Lots	3,000 each.
3 Lots	2,500 each.
12 Lots	2,000 each.
50 Lots, 50 by 200, on Park-av. (100 feet wide), at	1,000 each.

Two first-class Country Residences, within and including the "Right" to Llewellyn Park, $30,000 each.

For a more full description of Llewellyn Park see "Downing's Landscape Gardening and Rural Architecture."

LOTS FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, SIXTEEN lots of ground on the west side of 2d-av. and 54th and 55th sts., in all 200 feet square, suitable for a church or other public building: the entire purchase money may remain on mortgage if the property be immediately and satisfactorily improved. Apply to JOHN RILEY, President of the Second-av Railroad Company, corner of 42d-st., or JOHN O'BRIEN, Treasurer, No. 40 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler, in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory; a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City, by ferry and railroad, in thirty minutes.

HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET or lease at Orange—(owner going abroad.) About an acre of land and carriage-house; dwelling-house has furnace, gas and water-closet: is completely and handsomely furnished, piano, &c.; convenient to depot; rent $75 per month. Inquire of EFFINGHAM T. HYATT, No. 5 Beekman-st., over the Park Bank, or of HENRY B. BLACKWELL, Land Agent, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE, first-class modern house, and five acres of land, well shaded and fruited; one hour from City Hall, and four minutes' walk from depot. Terms liberal. Inquire of HENRY CRANE, No. 23 9th-st., or J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT MAPLEWOOD, N. J., a desirable cottage-built residence, with one or more acres of land beautifully located and convenient to station. Apply at drug-store, corner 4th-st. and Bowery.

TO LET.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE IN FRANKLIN-court, containing eight rooms, gas and water. Rent $340 per annum. Also, second floor in private house No. 170 East 50th-st., to a small family. Rent $240 per annum. Apply on the premises, or to J. CORBIT, No. 231 9th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE BROWN-STONE house No. 19 Union-square, suitable either for a first-class boarding club or restaurant, in complete order. Furniture and fixtures for sale. Immediate possession can be had. Apply on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT TWO story cottage, surrounded with shade trees, and pleasantly located, on the corner of Marcy-av. and Monroe-st. Rent low. Inquire of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—ON CARLTON-av., between Lafayette and DeKalb avs., those four magnificently finished brown-stone front houses, with all the modern improvements. Size of houses 20x45 feet, with extension lots 20x100 feet. Price $9,000. Part of purchase money to remain on bond and mortgage. Location most desirable. Must be sold for one-third less than New-York prices. Apply to THOMAS FAGAN, on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—COMplete in every respect, in a good neighborhood, and for a small family—from 1st of October to 1st of May. For such, a liberal price will be paid. Also, a stable attached to or not far distant from the house. Address, Box No. 231 Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY 1ST of November next, for six months; a furnished house, situated anywhere between 20th and 40th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. To any one having a good house a liberal price will be paid and satisfactory references given. Address W. J. K., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

STABLE WANTED FOR ONE YEAR.—A stable with stalls for four horses; location between 6th and Madison avs., and 8th and 24th sts. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 3,896 Post-office.

WANTED—TO HIRE, UNFURNISHED, A 3½ OR 4-story high stoop house, at least 25 feet wide, between Lexington and 6th-avs., and between 10th and 30th sts. Address J. WEED, No. 68 South-st.

HELP WANTED

SALES LADIES.—WANTED, ONE OR TWO first-class sales ladies, with good references; permanent employment; good wages. Address, by letter, FREDERICK LOESER & CIE, No. 277 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BOY WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISsion house, 14 to 16 years old. Address, with references, Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A CANVASSER FOR A FIRE INsurance Company. Applicants will give their names, address and references. None need apply without unexceptional references. Address Box No. 2,904, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK, ACQUAINTED with the business, in the bookstore of GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentleman, with good board, at No. 5 St. Luke's-place (Leroy-st.) Location pleasant and convenient.

BOARD WANTED.—BOARD AND PRIVATE table wanted for a gentleman, his wife, child and nurse, in a respectable private family, well situated, between 14th and 40th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 811 New-York Post-office, with terms and full particulars. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in a private family; location north of 14th-st., between 3d and 6th avs. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Address, stating full particulars, Box No. 4,006 Post-office, New-York City.

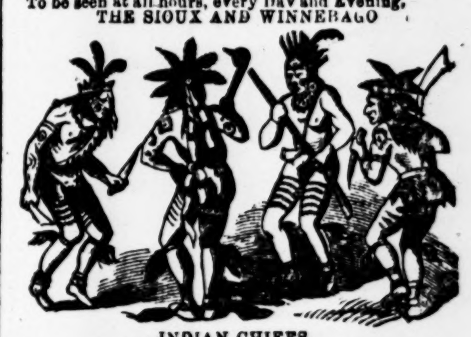
BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND lady, in a private family, in central and pleasant location. Good rooms desired. Address, with particulars, C. B. R., Box No. 2,757 Post-office, New-York.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

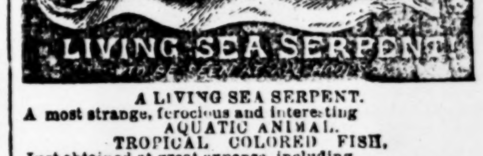
AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE MOST BRILLIANT ATTRACTION IN AMERICA!!
THE GHOST TRIUMPHANT!
THE ONLY GENUINE GHOST
yet exhibited in New-York, the apparatus for this having been purchased in Europe by
Mr. JOHN GREENWOOD, Jr.,
now in London in pursuit of novelties for the Museum, and brought out here with the most
PERFECT SUCCESS,
the spectre standing out clear and distinct,
WALKING ABOUT THE STAGE,
visible to every eye, and from every part of the house.
It is produced
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING at 7½,
and is introduced in
SEVEN DISTINCT TABLEAUX,
AND
FIVE DISTINCT GHOSTS!
appear, all at one time. It is introduced in the intensely interesting and appropriate
GERMAN ROMANTIC DRAMA,
BRUNHILDA;
BRUNHILDA;
BRUNHILDA;
OR,
WAKE NOT THE DEAD,
which is produced by
THE FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY,
under the direction of E. F. Taylor, Stage Manager.
THE REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON
has just opened, with a
FULL AND TALENTED COMPANY,
NEW SCENERY AND DECORATIONS,
the house thoroughly renovated, and everything
NEAT AND FRESH AS A NEW BRIDE;
FULL ORCHESTRA,
talented artists, and in fact every appliance of a
FIRST-CLASS PLACE OF AMUSEMENT,
The Screaming Comic Burletta,
DEAF AS A POST,
will also be produced at each performance.
To be seen at all hours, every Day and Evening,
THE SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO



INDIAN CHIEFS,
WARRIORS AND SQUAWS,
who, though representatives of
THE WARLIKE TRIBES
of the wilds of Minnesota, are, and always have been,
STEADFAST FRIENDS OF THE WHITES.
A most attractive auxiliary is just added to their number in the person of
NONAQUATA—GODDESS OF NIGHT;
THE POCAHONTAS OF THE WEST,
an Indian Girl of the Crow tribe, which inhabits the Rocky Mountain regions. She is very beautiful, remarkably intelligent, and, with the others, make the
MOST INTERESTING INDIAN EXHIBITION
ever witnessed in the borders of civilization.
They will all be on exhibition at all hours, Day and Evening, and at intervals give various Dances, Songs and other representations of the
PECULIARITIES OF INDIAN LIFE.



A LIVING SEA SERPENT.
A most strange, ferocious and interesting
AQUATIC ANIMAL.
TROPICAL COLORED FISH,
Just obtained at great expense, including
ANGEL FISH, DOCTOR FISH, COW FISH, SQUIRREL FISH, CRIMSON CAVARETTA, &c., &c.
THE MONSTER PYTHON,
THE GREAT DRAGON OF THE EAST,
A LIVING SHEEP WITH FIVE HORNS.
AUTOMATON WRITER.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

The management has pleasure in announcing that on
MONDAY, Sept. 21,
EDWIN BOOTH
Will make his
FIRST APPEARANCE
this season, in
HIS GREAT ROLE
OF
HAMLET,
Assisted by that distinguished young artist,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
who has been specially engaged, and by a powerful company, embracing the names of Mr. Vining Bowers, (his first appearance,) Mr. A. H. Davenport, Miss Ada Clifton, Mrs. Hinde and many other popular favorites.

ALHAMBRA PAVILION,

FOURTEENTH-ST., opposite the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, Sept. 21,
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF
YOUNG NICOLO,
THE MOST WONDERFUL,
AND THE MOST DARING
FLYING TRAPEZE PERFORMER
in the world.
The only rival in Paris of
THE RENOWNED LEOTARD,
who will perform his marvelous and unparalleled act
ZAMPILAEROSTATION.
YOUNG NICOLO
will appear during the week
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
THE RENOWNED BEBOUIN ARABS,
THE CHILDREN OF THE DESERT,
IN THEIR INDESCRIBABLE FEATS,
THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD
IN AGILITY AND STRENGTH.
MAD'LLE SOPHIE SAGRINO,
The beautiful and superb Parisian Esquestrienne.
THE GREAT TRICK HORSE "VICTORIA"
THE FAMOUS DANCING HORSE "MECCA,"
PERFORMED BY M. SAGRINO.
Mr. EATON STONE,
The great bare-backed river.
THE TALLEEN BROTHERS.
YOUNG PIEROT SAGRINO
only seven years old, in his famous trotting act.
MR. PARKER—MR. JAMES COOK,
(whose "quips and quirks" are the refinement of humor without vulgarity,) and
TWENTY-FIVE LEADING ARTISTS
IN A MAMMOTH ENTERTAINMENT.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE.

TROTTING.
SPLENDID FESTIVAL! LADIES FREE!
SECOND OF THE THREE GREAT MATCHES.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock,
MATCH FOR $2,000!
ROBERT FILLINGHAM AND GENERAL BUTLER.
Mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

The pleasure of witnessing this exciting and interesting match between the two favorite trotters will be greatly enhanced by the attendance of ladies, who are admitted free. The boat leaves James slip Ferry at 2 o'clock, and connects with the cars at Hunter's Point at 2½ o'clock P. M., for the Course. Boats leave 34th-st ferry every ten minutes.

INSTRUCTION.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, ROSEVILLE-AV. Newark, N. J., will open Oct. 5, 1863. This institution is beautifully located in a large grove in the suburb of Newark, N. J.; the building is modern and spacious, with every facility as a first-class seminary. Boys are thoroughly prepared for business or college. (In connection is a female department.) The Principal, with a successful experience of 18 years, and an able corps of professors and Teachers, feels confident of success. This school is equal to the best institution charging $300 and $400 a year. Come and see. Terms, $160 per annum; $40 for eleven weeks. Address R. L. TYNG, LL. D., Vice-Principal, Newark Post-office, New-Jersey.

BOYS PREPARING FOR BUSINESS CAN have private lessons at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 699 Broadway, and learn more of business affairs in one quarter than in years at ordinary schools. They will become quick at figures, rapid business penmen and practical book-keepers.

MR. HENRY SCHROEDER BEGS TO inform his friends and the public that he has again commenced to give instructions on the piano, violin and singing, on liberal terms, at his Institute, No. 71 Eldridge-st., near Grand.

MRS. J. V. DE BEBIAN'S ENGLISH AND French Institute for young ladies will reopen at No. 241 West 23d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 28.

TEACHERS.

A VOCAL MUSIC TEACHER.—WANTED, in a female seminary in this State, a teacher of vocal music (lady preferred;) must be competent. Apply at BEER & SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway, on Monday, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

AS TEACHER.—A GERMAN LADY, A NATIVE of Saxony, wishes a situation in a family or school, to teach music (instrumental and vocal) and the German language. Address M. K., Box No. 155 *Times* Office, N. Y.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Particulars of the Emeute in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Interesting Calculations Regarding the Provision Question.

General Fitz Hugh Lee's Farewell to His Old Command.

An Opposition Against Jeff. Davis Organizing.

Late Southern papers furnish us the following interesting extracts:

THE EMEUTE IN RALEIGH.

DESTRUCTION OF THE OFFICES OF THE STATE JOURNAL AND THE STANDARD.

The extent of the damage done by riotous soldiers and exasperated citizens to the offices of the Raleigh *Standard* and *State Journal*, is fully set forth in cards from the proprietors of the respective papers, which we find published in late Richmond journals. Mr. SPELLMAN, of the *State Journal*, announces the destruction of his office, with "its presses, type, fixtures, paper, and everything else pertaining to it, except the spirit of the editor and proprietor." He alludes to his absence in Petersburgh at the time, and then says of the attack upon the *Standard* office by Georgia soldiers:

"With this assault on the office of the *Standard*, I had nothing whatever to do, nor do I sympathize with it. I was not in Raleigh when it occurred, and had I been I would have done all in my power to prevent it or arrest it. For this attack, however, my office has been destroyed as above stated. My presses, three in number, are ruined; my types will take several weeks to assort and put in working order, if I had cases to put them in, but all my cases are demolished; everything, in short, is a wreck, and could not be replaced for twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars. The work of destruction has been skillfully performed. Practical printers led the destroyers, and they knew the vital points in which to strike a printing-office.

So far as I can learn, no arrests of the parties engaged in this affair have been made. *The reason of this may be furnished by the reader.* Their names are known. We presume some steps will be taken in this matter. The property, of course, will be made good by the city, whose citizens destroyed it. The number engaged in destroying the office did not, I learn, exceed twenty, most of them boys. The police force of the city, it is thought, might, with the assistance of the law and order portion of the people, have put a stop to the proceedings. *Why did they not do it?*

The most doubtful feature of this affair was an attempt made to complete the destruction of my office by fire. One of the scoundrels engaged in it lighted a bundle of paper and thrust the flame between the building occupied me and that adjoining, both frame buildings, and apart not more than twelve inches. The flaming paper was withdrawn in time by a bystander. Had the attempt to burn been successful, a large portion of the city would undoubtedly have been destroyed.

All that need now be added is to announce the temporary suspension of the *State Journal*. I am not yet put down. I am strong in my faith of the ultimate triumph of the cause I have suffered in. The *State Journal* will be again published as soon as I can procure another press, and that I hope to succeed in, in the course of a couple of weeks. In the meantime, I ask the indulgence of my friends, and I beseech them not to be cast down or discouraged, but to press on firmly and fearlessly. The loss of a press or two, or the loss even of a few of the lives of those who conduct them, cannot affect the cause of the South.

Gov. VANCE, on hearing of the assault, promptly made his appearance and addressed the crowd assembled, and succeeded in dispersing them.

I would issue a small daily for my subscribers, but have no press on which to print it. I will shortly have one. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SPELMAN.

J. L. REMINGTON, of the *Progress*, publishes a card denying that the hands in his office had anything to do with the attack on the *State Journal*, and W. W. HOLDEN, of the *Standard*, issues another, as follows:

TO MY FRIENDS AND READERS.

On Wednesday night last, about 10 o'clock, a body of soldiers, belonging to Gen. BENNING'S Georgia brigade, with arms in their hands and commanded by officers, attacked my office, destroyed a part of its materials and threw the type into pi. As the result of this I shall be compelled to suspend the publication of the *Standard* for a few days; but I trust I will be able soon to resume publication. No efforts or expense will be spared to serve the paper to you as heretofore.

At the earliest moment practicable I shall put the public in possession of all the facts connected with this outrage. It is sufficient to say, at present, that a free and *loyal* Press has been trampled down—that the State has been insulted—that the majesty of the civil law has been set at defiance; and that an outrage has been committed on my constitutional rights which has no example, in the language of Gov. VANCE, who addressed the soldiers, "even in the dominions of ABRAHAM LINCOLN." I appeal to my friends to be as calm as possible, and firm and determined; and I hope it is not necessary that I should assure them that I am undismayed, and as firmly determined as ever to maintain at all hazards the right of free speech and a free Press.

SEPT. 9, 1863. W. W. HOLDEN.

THE PROVISION QUESTION.

A correspondent writes to the Lynchburgh *Republican*:

"Accounts from all portions of the Confederacy bring the most gratifying intelligence of the provision crop of this year. Small grain has already been secured, and the corn crop may be considered practically made. Great attention has everywhere been paid to the rearing of hogs, and altogether, in point of subsistence, the South may be safely stated to have in prospect more abundant supplies than ever in its history before. There is no occasion even now for famine prices, and only the cautious tardiness of planters, who are waiting for prices to be established, and the heartless hoarding of speculators to cause them to rise, have prevented the markets from being flooded with breadstuffs, as they must inevitably be before long.

It is difficult to estimate the wheat crop of Virginia this year. According to the census report of 1850, (which in the South was never regarded as complete) Virginia produced over 11,000,000 bushels of wheat. At that time fertilizers were used to a far less extent than during the next decade, nor did planters grow wheat for market where the cost of transportation exceeded 40 cents per bushel.

From 1856 to 1860, the increase of the wheat crop—especially in a large portion of the State not yet disturbed by the Yankees—owing to the more extensive use of fertilizers and increased facilities for transportation, was immense, and I think the estimate of the crop of 1860 at 15,000,000 bushels not extravagant. By the use of a map, tracing counties overrun by the enemy, together with the census report of 1850, an approximation might be arrived at of the present crop. Many have planted wheat who never did before, to supply their own use, and many more have largely increased the number of acres usually seeded. The want of fertilizers, together with the loss from invasion, can scarcely have diminished the crop of 1860 more than two-fifths, yet all will agree putting it at one-half, which will place the crop this year at 7,500,000 bushels. It will also be conceded that the amount of wheat and flour, of all the old crop on hand, hoarded by speculators, or not brought forward because of the difficulties in transportation, is fully equal to one-eighth of this amount, which is the allowance for seed, &c. This would then allow 7,500,000 bushels of wheat for home consumption and market, equivalent to one and two-thirds millions of barrels of flour. The armies in the State of Virginia, can scarcely require 1,000 barrels per day, which would be average bread rations for 196,000 men. About one-third of a million barrels a year would, perhaps, be a safe estimate. The Government, by this calculation, will need, if the entire bread rations for men is flour, one-fifth of the wheat crop of the State, or double its tithe. The Government tithe may be estimated at 166,666 barrels of flour, and if one-half of the bread rations be of corn meal the year round, this amount of flour, if there is not too great wastage, will supply the Government demand, and place it, when the tithes are all brought in, entirely out of the market.

But can the population of Virginia, exclusive of the army, require four or five and a half times the amount which the Government wants, (which would be average army rations, if no other breadstuff was used, for 700,000 to 800,000 inhabitants for a year,) with a crop of 40,000,000 bushels of corn in prospect, besides other grain, vegetables, &c.? I judge that that amount of flour has never been consumed in the State, and is not needed now. There is no foreign market, no exporting abroad, no demand from sister States. The old North State, the Palmetto State, the Empire State of the South, the land of flowers, and also Alabama, all send tidings of superabundant crops for their citizens and the armies in each. Some of them are furnishing supplies now to Virginia, and lowering the prices here, be it to the shame of her producers, at a handsome profit to the enterprising citizens engaged in it, after paying first cost, transportation and a large advance to the speculators there. These States can supply the deficiency, if any, in Mississippi, and if Tennessee and Kentucky need bread, from the ravages of the enemy, they have to spare for them too. Texas alone, suffering nothing from invasion, it is stated, can furnish flour for the entire trans-Mississippi Department, though Arkansas and Missouri are overflowing with breadstuffs. *It is only in Virginia, abundant really as her supplies are, that we hear of threatening famine and famine prices. Why is it so?*"

VIRGINIA.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL—SUBSTITUTES AND EXEMPTIONS.

Adjt.-Gen. RICHARDSON, of Virginia, has submitted a report recommending a plan of organization for the public defence. He suggests the repeal of the clause in the State law authorizing substitutes, and says:

"An individual who has the means of hiring a substitute, remains at home, with all its pleasures and comforts, free to pursue his business or calling, whatever that may be. On the other hand, the man who is too poor to provide a substitute, and in very many cases has a wife and children dependent upon his daily labor for their support, must leave all and take his place in the ranks, to meet the exposures and hardships of the march and the camp, and the hazards of battle. Can there be any wrong in calling upon him who, through his pecuniary advantages, is sheltered in the bosom of his family, to defend his own home and the homes of the poorer class, who, in constant peril of life and limb, are fighting the common enemy at a distance.

Moreover, the substitute system has been productive of the most atrocious frauds. Here, in the city of Richmond, it has been a regular traffic. Persons have undertaken to raise companies ostensibly for the active volunteer force, but really for the pecuniary benefit derivable from this most discreditable business. Men enrolled their names in these companies only for the purpose of escaping service by getting in substitutes, a large portion of whom were vagabond foreigners, and other persons of the same stamp, who deserted as soon as they were mustered into service, and played the same game over again as often as they had a chance to do so. But apart from this, it has the effect of replacing men in the ranks who have a country and a home to fight for, by such as have no country, no home, no permanent interest or attachment anywhere. Hence the thousands of deserters and stragglers from the army at the most critical times, by which the fruits of brilliant victories have been lost, and the utter annihilation of the armies of our detestable enemy more than once prevented.

The extent to which exemptions have been granted also requires the vigilant scrutiny of the Legislature. The number of foreigners who are settled here, most of them exercising the rights of citizenship, and all protected in person and property by our laws, and who yet have sought exemption from military duty, is remarkable. If these men are unwilling to defend the country that shelters them, they should be compelled to leave it without delay. There are, it is true, many honorable exceptions to this practice. One company of volunteers, composed of the most respectable class of Germans, has been organized and commissioned. Another composed of British, and one of French subjects, are also understood to be organizing, and doubtless will all prove reliable in any event.

Some few foreigners, who have been enrolled in the second-class militia, have obstinately refused to do duty, even when brought to the muster ground; and for this offence there is no adequate punishment provided by law.

We shall of necessity be in future a military and an armed people, even after we have conquered a peace. While the struggle endures, it will require every man to be in the field, who is physically able to serve there. Yet after giving all these to the service of the Confederacy, I think there will remain men enough in Virginia to repel the raids of the enemy, to insure order and safety at home, and to arrest deserters and stragglers, from the army, if they are properly organized. That is for the Legislature; and at the risk of appearing somewhat intrusive, I respectfully suggest that, acting as a joint committee of both Houses, as has been done with advantage at least once heretofore, instead of by separate committees of each House, prompt and harmonious measures will be promoted.

THE REBEL ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

GEN. FITZ-HUGH LEE'S FAREWELL.

Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Saturday, Sept. 12.

"Not a wave of trouble rolls over the peaceful breast" of the situation on the Rappahannock. The enemy, unable to understand the condition of affairs this side of the river, and alarmed by the activity of our cavalry, have marched WARREN'S corps of infantry into position near Hartwood, some nine miles north of Falmouth. This movement is of little importance in itself, but notable in that it indicates an intention on the part of Gen. MEADE to advance on this line at an earlier date than has been heretofore anticipated. The latest accounts from his army bring information of its reorganization, thorough inspection and rapid increase by the arrival of conscripts called out under the recent levy, who, by a general order issued from the Washington War Department, are being sent exclusively to the Army of the Potomac, until the requisite number to repair the losses sustained by that army shall have been supplied.

There is no evidence of an immediate movement here, and no change in the enemy's line in front of Fredericksburgh. KILPATRICK'S and BUFORD'S cavalry still command the Rappahannock Peninsula, and picket the river.

In our army there is nothing new to report, excepting some farther promotions in the cavalry service. Brig.-Gen. WADE HAMPTON has been made a Major-General, and Cols. M. C. BUTLER, of South Carolina, and WILLIAMS C. WICKHAM, late commander of the Fourth Virginia cavalry, have been appointed Brigadier-Generals. Gen. WICKHAM has been assigned to command the brigade lately belonging to Maj.-Gen. FITZHUGH LEE, who to-day formally resigns its control into the hands of its new commander, and assumes the duties of his new position. The following address from Gen. LEE was read at dress parade of the regiment this afternoon, on occasion of the dissolution of his relation with the brigade.

HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 12, 1863.

To the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Virginia, and First Maryland Cavalry, and Preathed's Battery:

SOLDIERS OF MY OLD BRIGADE: In severing my immediate connection with you, I cannot refrain from expressing my heartfelt gratitude and high appreciation of the hearty support shown and generous forbearance exercised toward me, in the discharge of the responsible duties of my late position. Your unflinching courage, loftier in the face of the hated foe, have won for you a name and place in our splendid army you may justly feel proud of.

Though called to more extended duties, I am yet fortunate in being able to serve you. Your interests shall still be my interests! Your reputation still mine zealously to guard—your losses ever mine to mourn!

I am happy in the thought that I transfer you to able and gallant successors, worthy to command you. May your heroic efforts in your country's cause soon be crowned with success! May your loved ones at home soon welcome your presence once more amongst them, and may your former reputation always continue as spotless as the pure white field of the Confederate banner, for which you love so well to fight, is the earnest prayer of your old commander.

(Signed) FITZ HUGH LEE,
Major-General Commanding.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

MOVEMENT OF THE REBEL CAVALRY.

Correspondence of the Mobile Evening News.

OKALONA, Sunday, Aug. 30.

We are are glad to feel once more that military operations in this district are manifesting signs of life and activity. This agreeable change from the wonderful lethargy into which matters have fallen, has been effected by beneficial changes of authority. Gen. LEE, our new chief of cavalry, arrived during the latter part of the week, and at once commenced an inspection of the forces, and informed himself as to their efficiency and disposition. On Friday he reviewed the Twenty-eighth Alabama and two batteries of our artillery, under command of Capts. OWENS and BUCKNER. The review was highly satisfactory, and the General then visited other points occupied by our cavalry, and left for another portion of his command on Saturday, highly satisfied with the command of Gen. FERGUSON.

The Chief of Cavalry has demonstrated his sound military sense at the outstart by deciding at once that the cavalry forces of this District are too far removed from the enemy, and has directed them to be advanced thirty miles nearer the line of the Memphis and Charleston road, which forms their base of operations. This will prove an agreeable change to the citizens and troops, and especially to Gen. FERGUSON, who was formerly trammeled by senseless orders, and whose troops had become discontented from prolonged inaction. This desirable change will place our mounted forces in the face of the enemy, and I mistake the spirit of their commander and their own metal, if the war is not "carried into Africa." It will throw the forces into a portion of country where supplies are more plentiful, and will leave for the army of Gen. JOHNSTON a vast amount of produce adjacent to the railroad. It will reclaim thirty miles of country north of this, furnish protection to its citizens and a market for their crops and stock, which would otherwise probably fall into the enemy's hands.

There is not a great deal of work necessary for repair of the railroad; the telegraph is to be rebuilt, under the direction of Superintendent PRESLY, and both will probably be in operation to Tupelo before long, through the means of which much valuable supplies for the Government may be obtained. The dark cloud which rested upon this part of the country, resulting from disastrous mismanagement of military affairs, is at last dispelled, and we once more have a gleam of sunlight.

A recent journey on horseback to Tupelo has displayed to my delighted eyes a perfect sea of corn. There has been fully as much raised above this point as below, proportionally. Everywhere the grim looking presses stand forth in fields of waving corn, like giant monuments marking the grave and silently awaiting the resurrection of King Cotton!

Since the arrival of Col. MAGEVNEY, of the Conscript Bureau, the work of forced recruiting has been going on vigorously and successfully. No man has been spared on account of wealth or influence, and none have found shelter in any of the Government departments. This course of action gives general satisfaction to the people, and is working wonders for recruiting.

The post at this point is to be done away with. The commandant, Maj. E. G. WHEELER, will report to his regiment.

There is an *on dit* that Brig.-Gen. RUGGLES has been ordered to Pollard, to take command of that point.

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

It appears that the next elections in this State are to *turn mainly upon the issue of sustaining this Confederate Government, or waging war upon it.* Mr. LEWIS M. AYER has addressed the people of the Third Congressional District, distinctly accepting this issue. The close of his address is as follows:

Is it the desire of the people of this Congressional District to wage war against President DAVIS at all times in, and out of season, and to create, stimulate and urge on a factious and most mischievous opposition to his Administration? If such be the case I am, most truly, not the man for your purpose. But I cannot believe that any considerable number of our people are for any such false and fatal policy. If, however, such is the desire and purpose of those who oppose me, let the issue be but fairly made, and I will as fairly meet it.

I by no means make President DAVIS my idol, and have thus far, as the records will show, advocated or opposed his favorite measures according to my own best judgment, and I shall continue to do so if returned to Congress. But we must reflect that any man, however great, placed in such a position as that which Mr. DAVIS now occupies, in a crisis like the present, needs all the support and encouragement that can possibly be imparted to him from any quarter. And who can estimate the moral power with which a gallant, great-hearted and magnanimous people may inspire their leader by giving him to feel that he firmly rests upon their affections, their faith and unswerving constancy! It is now for you, fellow-citizens, to decide for yourselves the course of policy you would have pursued in this matter. I am, respectfully, your fellow-citizen, LEWIS M. AYER.

On the other hand, the Charleston *Mercury*, representing or leading the Anti-Government party, springs to meet the issue, and does not scruple to commence its leading article of Saturday last with these words:

"Although carefully covered over with the mantle of secrecy by Congress, *enough has been disclosed by stern realities to show the total incompetency of President Davis to govern the affairs of the Confederacy. He has lost the confidence of both the army and the people.*"

We beg leave to doubt these assertions of the *Mercury*, at least in so far as we have an opportunity to judge of the people of Virginia and the army generally. All of us are obliged to make allowance for errors of judgment, and even now and then for bad appointments. It is a great and a complicated task which the Confederacy has imposed upon its Government and President. Few men in this world have ever had cast upon them so onerous a duty and responsibility as Mr. DAVIS has now resting upon him; and is too much to expect that in this mighty movement all things should be guided precisely aright. Surely it is enough if we are satisfied that the President is faithfully laboring to achieve his noble task with his best judgment and with every faculty and talent that God has given him. We do not make an idol of the President any more than Mr. AYER. He has made some appointments which we flatter ourselves we could fill with better men; *and he has a dreadful Secretary of State. But, on the whole, one would see some difficulty in replacing the President with advantage*; and we apprehend that the army, and also the people, (that is, the people of Virginia,) desire to confer upon him that moral power which, as Mr. AYER rightly says, he would derive by being made to "feel that he firmly rests upon their affections, their faith and unwavering constancy."

We venture to suggest to the people of South Carolina to consider the matter very maturely before they send a delegation to Congress committed to the policy of general suspicion and opposition. At the same time, we must agree with the *Mercury* in deprecating that "mantle of secrecy" in Congress. We have always disapproved of the secret sessions, and believe that the Government and the cause will gain much more than they could lose by the open and aboveboard discussion of all questions that are likely to arise.

FRANCE, MEXICO, AND THE REBEL STATES.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The establishment of a sovereignty dependent upon France, upon our Southern frontier, is replete with questions of the gravest interest for the Confederacy. They should demand the most patient investigation, and the most jealous care in ordinary times, but in this crisis of our fate, when we are struggling for mere existence, questions for future policy must necessarily be subordinated to the momentous issue of the hour. The attainment of independence will be the mighty labor of this generation, and we are naturally disposed to postpone all considerations of the future for the care of our successors, and say, too, with Louis the XV., "after us the deluge."

The immediate result of events in Mexico affect us very nearly, if they have any bearing upon the course of the war in which we are now engaged. Beyond the fact that they open a wide range of complications that may ultimately result in war between France and the United States, it cannot well be said that they are likely to exert direct influence. At the same time the bold measures of the French Emperor undoubtedly proclaim his deliberate judgment as to the result of our war of independence, and almost necessarily involve a guaranty of protection in case of need. Had he thought that it was probable the United States Government would be reëstablished in its former power, he would never have embarked in an enterprise which would inevitably cause a collision with that Power, and, now that he has so signally accomplished his end, he cannot permit his work to be undone and his schemes subverted by the establishment of an immense malevolent military power by the side of his newly created monarchy.

It has been fashionable to speak of the present ruler of France as an inscrutable and mysterious man, whose brain concealed in its dark recesses deep laid and unfathomable designs. That he possesses the qualities of reticence and caution, so indispensable to a statesman, is undoubtedly true. It is not, however, necessary to suppose that there is more mystery about him than that naturally involving the actions of a sagacious ruler. The historian will, in all probability, attribute to him great tact, and accurate knowledge of the French nation. Assiduous study of the plans of his uncle, and patient industry in adapting them to the present state of the country have enabled him to exalt the position of France and promote her prosperity. His Mexican expedition is part of the same system. It strengthens his dynasty by gratifying the French love of conquest and glory, it will insure solid commercial advantages, and serve as a safety-valve for the escape of the restless spirit and the redundant energy of the country.

His habitual caution indicates that he thinks he is on safe ground, and as his cause is necessarily linked with our success in the present contest, his triumph is a subject of congratulation to us. No roundabout recognition through Mexico is likely to ensue, but the chances that France may continually be forced to exert her power beneficially to us, are greatly multiplied; nor is there any reason to fear that we may be subjected to any inconvenience by the foundation of a stable and well ordered Government in Mexico.

THE LAST PEACE STORY.

GEN. CUSTER'S INTERVIEW WITH COL. HILL.

TAYLORSVILLE, Va., Sunday, Sept. 13, 1863.

To the Editor of the Sentinel:

I observe in your issue of Saturday, an extract from the New-York *Tribune*, in which the correspondent of that villainous sheet represents a Col. R. C. HILL as telling them, under flag of truce at Fredericksburgh, that "there would soon be peace." The whole of this statement is false. On the 18th of August I held an interview with Brig.-Gen. CUSTER, of the Michigan cavalry, with reference to picket firing opposite Fredericksburgh, my design being to spare the inhabitants of that ill-fated city the annoyance of being fired at whenever they made their appearance, and perhaps, the more serious inconvenience of being shelled. This was accomplished. Much was said that had no connection with the business which caused the meeting. Some of the officers accompanying Gen. CUSTER said much that they had better retain; all of which was noted and preserved for further use.

The officers of my Staff, as well as myself, were very reticent, and observed unusual caution in our conversation. On the contrary, Gen. CUSTER and his Staff, all mere youths, branched out extensively, and tried to show us how much they knew. I must request that you will not copy extracts concerning me from the paper which represents BEAUREGARD as frantic on his retreat from Corinth; PRICE as having resigned with a view to taking the oath; HOLMES as having died of delirium tremens, and JEFF DAVIS as being under guard in Richmond, to prevent him from running away; and, last of all, representing me as entertaining "peace sentiments." I had not intended before to make a declaration of my sentiments on this subject, but this occurrence forces me to declare myself.

I am opposed to peace on any terms short of a submission of the Federals to such terms as we may dictate; which, in my opinion, should be Mason and Dixon's line a boundary, the exclusive navigation of the Mississippi below Cairo, full indemnification for all the negroes stolen and property destroyed, the restoration of Fortress Monroe, Jefferson, Key West, and all other strongholds which may have fallen into their possession during the war. If they are unwilling to accede to these terms, I propose an indefinite continuance of the war, until the now existing fragment of the old Union breaks to pieces from mere rottenness and want of cohesion, when we will step in as the only first-class Power on the Western Hemisphere, and take possession of the pieces, as subjugated and conquered provinces.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBERT C. HILL,
Colonel Forty-eighth North Carolina.

A NEW WAY TO CONDUCT THE WAR.

A letter from "one of the ablest citizens of Louisiana" appears in the Columbia *South Carolinian*. He makes the following suggestion as to the best means of conducting the war in future, and in a general way shows how easy a war could be carried on, if talking would do it:

"The war, if continued, can no longer be conducted as it has been. Our currency is so depreciated that it will soon cease to be available. I see but one remedy. *Let no more paper money be issued.* Let the whole Confederacy be divided into two classes—the combatants and the producers. As long as this war shall last, every one of us must be satisfied with shelter, food and clothing, and nothing else. The soldiers and officers, from the highest to the lowest, must fight without pay. Why should they need money, when provided with necessaries, and their families taken care of? Let all the resources and productions of every farmer or planter be put at the disposal of the Government, without pay. Let every woman and every child, old enough for the purpose, be made to work without pay. Let the President and every civil officer or employe have no pay. *In fact, let it be a penal offence to buy or sell anything*; but let food, raiment, shelter and medicine be secured to everyone under a parish or county organization, controlled or supervised by the General Government. In this way there would be no further increase of our national debt; in fact, no currency would be necessary for the time being, *but every one who should have Confederate notes in his pocket would then feel that they are good*, and that he would have something to fall back upon when peace is declared. It is on this principle that FREDERICK the Great, when the existence of Prussia was at stake, carried on successfully his famous seven years' war against such odds as the world had never seen before and never saw since. Berlin, his capital, was taken and sacked five or six times, and his whole territory turned almost into a wilderness, but he came out of that war without a cent of debt. Why? Because he seized upon the whole of Prussia, and forced every human being in it to contribute to its deliverance. He did not issue *bonds*, but parted with his silver spoons, and expected the same sacrifice from all his subjects.

He took everything in the name of Prussia, and *paid* for nothing, we know with what glorious results. Should we adopt such a policy, which would instantly put a stop to the increase of our national debt, and would give the world the sublime assurance of our determination not to fail, together with the undeniable proof of the impossibility of our failing because of the very adoption of such a policy, the eight per cent. bonds would rise to 120 or 130 in Europe. The faith of so heroic a nation would no longer be doubted. Those bonds would then be more eagerly sought after than gold, and with them we would procure everything in the European markets. The North itself, which relies on our fast approaching bankruptcy, would despair of triumphing over the South, when transformed into a vast camp and a vast national workshop."

MOSBY, THE GUERRILLA

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 11.

A gentleman, of Richmond, has furnished us with a private letter from Col. MOSBY, dated Sept. 3, from which we learn that he "was twice wounded in a fight last week, near Alexandria, through the thigh and side; fortunately, they are not dangerous, and he hopes to be able to return by the last of next week. He will go through Richmond on his way back. BEN PALMER (Richmond) was in the fight, and, like all the rest of MOSBY'S men, acted with great gallantry. MOSBY would like to get about a dozen good men for recruits for his command. He prefers Marylanders, if he can get them—so if there are any *gentlemen* who would like to join MOSBY, let them do so. He will be in Richmond in about ten days, and will take them on with him. His wounds are healing very fast, as both bullets passed out. It was an *infamous* lie the Yankees published of MOSBY'S taking the horses from a hearse."

In the last raid of Col. MOSBY, he met sixty-seven Yankees in the road, with high fences on either side, protecting 250 fine horses; his command, only 25, he divided, 14 charging with him in front, and the rest circumventing the Yanks in the rear. He took 12 prisoners, and all the horses—the rest of the Yanks made good their escape. Here is offered a fine opportunity for the adventurous.

REBEL DISAPPOINTMENT.

From the Richmond Examiner of the 16th.

It is useless to close our eyes to the fact that considerable dissatisfaction prevails among the people of the Confederacy inhabiting the banks of the Mississippi. It was confidently expected that, after the fall of Vicksburgh, the enemy's navigation of the river would have been held in check by movable batteries and by parties of sharpshooters. But, instead of these exhibitions of riparian patriotism and adventure, we learn that commercial transports of the enemy, which a single shore battery might destroy, *ride wholly unharmed in the waters of the Mississippi, or float in idle security along its banks.* Again, it was expected, since the country had taken a solemn resolution to burn the cotton on the approach of the enemy, that the fall of Vicksburgh, and the penetration of the enemy into the Red River region would be the signals for the planters to fire their cotton, and testify their devotion to the suggestions of patriotism and the commands of the Government.

But instead of these patriotic illuminations *we see the Memphis markets packed with cotton; we hear the boast of the Yankees that with the Southern staple they are effecting their European exchanges and sustaining their currency*; and we are constantly regaled with the news in Northern prints of Yankee plantations established on the banks of the Mississippi, by Massachusetts shoemakers, who propose to repeople these regions of the South with half-breed bastards.

This disaffection in a portion of the Confederacy is at once painful and serious. But we must avoid mistaking the timidity or selfishness of certain classes for what is much more serious—political estrangement. There is no such estrangement in the country of the Mississippi; there is nothing whatever political in the disposition the planters evinced toward the enemy; *it is nothing more than the exhibition which all revolutions make of the cowardice and selfishness of property.* As such, it is shameful enough; but it is some consolation to know that it does not infect the whole system of society, or penetrate to the heart of the masses.

In this war property has been a stumbling-block. For the few instances where it has been devoted to the country there are hundreds where it has been lukewarm or selfish; where it has coquetted with the enemy; or where it has openly traded with dishonor. We owe one confession to truth in this war. There may have been some diminution of spirit in the South since the commencement of this struggle; but it has been on the part of those pretentious classes of the wealthy, who in peace were at once the most zealous Secessionists, and the best customers of the Yankees, and who, now in war, are naturally the sneaks and tools of the enemy.

This description may suit some numbers of the people of Mississippi. It will fit those vociferous patriots who screamed for secession before the war, and, at the same time, bought in New-York markets, and cherished an ambition of shining in Northern hotels, and stunning society of Yankee watering-places. It is not strange that such men have found congenial occupation in the war in planting in copartnership with the enemy, or in smuggling cotton into his lines.

THE VICKSBURGH GARRISON.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The following notice is published in the Richmond papers:

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Sept. 12, 1863.

EXCHANGE NOTICE, No. 6.—The Confederate officers and men, captured at Vicksburgh, Miss., July 4, 1863, and subsequently paroled, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

1. The officers and men of Gen. C. L. STEVENSON'S division.
2. The officers and men of Gen. BOWEN'S division.
3. The officers and men of Brig.-Gen. MOORE'S brigade.
4. The officers and men of the Second Texas regiment.
5. The officers and men of WAUL'S legion.
6. Also, all Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point at any time previous to July 25, 1863, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

The Ninth Army Corps.

A CONGRATULATORY ORDER FROM GEN. GRANT—THE FIFTY-FIRST NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Capt. SIMS, of the Fifty-first New-York Volunteers, attached to the Ninth army corps, has just returned to this City to endeavor to secure enough drafted men to fill up the regiment to its maximum strength. It went out from this City, under Col. FERRERO, 1,300 strong, and now, by its arduous services in North Carolina, Kentucky and at Vicksburgh, it is reduced by the casualties of war to 68 effective men, who are at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, awaiting recruits to enable it to join Gen. BURNSIDE in East Tennessee. Capt. SIMS brings with him, as a testimonial to what the regiment has assisted in accomplishing, the following orders from Gens. GRANT and SMITH:

GEN. SMITH'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, JACKSON, Miss., July 20, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. Parke, Commanding Ninth Army Corps:

SIR: Your order, transferring our division to the Fifteenth army corps, is just received.

Permit me, in behalf of the division I command, to tender to you our thanks for your uniform kindness to us, and for the interest you have manifested for our welfare during our temporary assignment to duty with your corps.

I am happy to assure you that the opportunity afforded us to witness the conduct of the Eastern troops of your command, has convinced us that they possess valor and discipline which we may well emulate. Longer association would, we doubt not, have matured and strengthened the friendship so auspiciously begun. Our best wishes for your welfare and success will constantly attend you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. S. SMITH, Brigadier-General
Commanding First Division.

(Official) MCBOWEN, A. A. G.
(Official) H. R. MICHELS, Captain and A. A. G.
(Official) G. H. MCKIBBIN, A. A. G. 2d Brigade.
(Official) A. W. MCKEE, Adjutant 51st N. Y. V.

GEN. GRANT'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS, NINTH ARMY CORPS, MILLDALE, Miss., Aug. 1, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 33.—The following extract from Special Orders No. 207, Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, will be published to all the troops of this command.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, VICKSBURGH, Miss., July 31, 1863.

(Extract.)

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 207.—In returning the Ninth corps to its former command, it is with pleasure that the General commanding acknowledges its valuable services in the campaign just closed.

Arriving at Vicksburgh opportunely, taking position to hold at bay JOHNSTON'S army then threatening the forces investing the city, it was ready and eager to assume the aggressive at any moment. After the fall of Vicksburgh it formed part of the army that drove JOHNSTON from his position, near the Big Black River, into his intrenchments at Jackson, and, after a siege of eight days, compelled him to fly in disorder from the Mississippi Valley.

The endurance, valor and general good conduct of the Ninth corps are admired by all, and its valuable coöperation in achieving the final triumph of the campaign, is gratefully acknowledged by the Army of the Tennessee.

Maj.-Gen. PARKE will cause the different regiments and batteries of his command to inscribe upon their banners and guidons, "Vicksburgh" and "Jackson."

By order of Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT.
T. S. BOWEN, A. A. G.

By command of
Maj.-Gen. JNO. G. PARKE.

NICHOLAS BOWEN, A. A. G.
(Official) HENRY R. MICHELS, Capt. and A. A. G.
(Official) G. H. MCKIBBEN, A. A. G., 2d brigade.
(Official) A. W. MCKEE, Adjt. 51st N. Y. Vols.

Gen. Butler in Philadelphia.

HE IS SERENADED AND MAKES A SPEECH.

Gen. BUTLER made the following speech on Friday evening last in Philadelphia, in reply to a serenade:

"My friends and fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania, I have first of all to thank you for this kind and courteous greeting, both by your presence and your sympathy. I accept it not for myself, but for the cause in which I have been engaged, and as an earnest of your love to the Union and to your country. For more than two years we have been engaged in a struggle for the life of that country. In that contest Pennsylvania has poured out her best blood, and sent her best sons, pure, earnest sacrifices upon the altar of patriotism. By the varied successes in the field, at last the traitorous hopes of the rebels were centered upon the possession of Pennsylvania herself. The rich goods of your markets formed a tempting prize to the rebel hordes, and the traitor host put his foot on Pennsylvania soil. From that hour their hopes have been withered in the field as if touched by the hand of God. (Applause.)

Gettysburgh, Vicksburgh, Port Hudson, Morris Island, Knoxville, Chattanooga, these last not less glorious because they were bloodless, have followed in quick succession from the day, from the hour that the rebel horde pressed your soil. Now, it will remain for the people of Pennsylvania to crush the political hopes of the rebels in the same way, when these political hopes are cherished upon your soil, that the men of Pennsylvania, aided by the armies of the Union, crushed the hopes of the rebels in Pennsylvania. (Applause.) For there can be no doubt that quite as much hope is now centered in the longed for, coveted devotion of the men of the North to the rebel cause, as are grounded in the trust they have in their armies.

What is to be the answer of Pennsylvania to these hopes? What are you to say, men of Pennsylvania, to these enemies of your country who hope for success from your want of devotion to the cause of your country? What answer is to come back to you from the far-off shores of the Pacific to the northeast border of Maine and her sister State Vermont? The answer has already come. The life's blood of the nation, true as ever, beats responsively to the Union—from each extremity of the land we have the living pulsations. What answer will far-off California and less distant Maine receive from the very heart of the Union, the old State of Pennsylvania? If these most distant stones of the arch are sound and true, can it be that the Keystone is rotten and crumbling? (Cries of "No! no!" and cheers.)

Then to you, my friends, the country looks to set up next month its standard at the ballot-box, as on your soil its standards were preserved by the cartridge-box. With you, and you alone, let me, mingling my voice with yours as a friend of the Union, with friends of the Union, of the Constitution and constitutional liberty, now say that there can be no answer sounded from Pennsylvania that will encourage the hopes of the rebels; let every man now within the sound of my voice bear back all those who would seek to embarrass the Government at home, as our brave soldiers in the field are bearing up their banners there. It now remains only for me again to thank you for your courteous and kind reception.

The General then retired, and, after a few remarks had been made by WAYNE MCVEAGH, Esq., the audience dispersed, with prolonged cheers for BUTLER, the Union and the success of the Republican ticket.

The Jeff. Davis Correspondence.

A LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.

The following letter of Ex-President PIERCE, a part of the correspondence captured near Jackson, Miss., has been sent to the Concord *Democrat*, N. H., by Capt. GIBBS, of GRANT'S army:

CLARENDON HOTEL, Jan. 6, 1860.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I wrote you an unsatisfactory note a day or two since. I have just had a pleasant interview with Mr. SHEPLEY, whose courage and fidelity are equal to his learning and talents. He says he would rather fight the battle with you as the standard bearer in 1860 than under the auspices of any other leader. The feeling and judgment of Mr. S. in this relation is, I am confident, rapidly gaining ground in New-England. Our people are looking for "the Coming Man," one who is raised by all the elements of his character above the atmosphere ordinarily breathed by politicians; a man really fitted for this emergency by his ability, courage, broad statesmanship and patriotism. Col. SEYMOUR, (THOMAS H.,) arrived here this morning, and expressed his views in this relation in almost the identical language used by Mr. SHEPLEY. It is true that in the present state of things at Washington and throughout the country no man can predict what changes two or three months may bring forth. Let me suggest that in the morning debates of Congress full justice seems to me not to have been done to the Democracy of the North. I do not believe that our friends at the South have any just idea of the state of feeling hurrying at this moment to the pitch of intense exasperation between those who respect their political obligations and those who have apparently no impelling power but that which fanatical passion on the subject of domestic Slavery imparts. Without discussing the question of right—of abstract power to secede—I have never believed that actual disruption of the Union can occur without blood; and if through the madness of Northern Abolitionists that dire calamity must come, the fighting will not be along Mason and Dixon's line merely. It will be within our own borders, in our own streets, between the two classes of citizens to whom I have referred. Those who defy law and scout constitutional obligations, will, if we ever reach the arbitrament of arms, find occupation enough at home. Nothing but the state of Mrs. PIERCE'S health would induce me to leave the country now, although it is quite likely that my presence at home would be of little service. I have tried to impress upon our people, especially in New-Hampshire and Connecticut, where the only elections are to take place during the coming Spring, that while our Union meetings are all in the right direction, and well enough for the present, they will not be worth the paper upon which their resolutions are written unless we can overthrow political Abolitionism at the polls, and repeal the unconstitutional and obnoxious laws which in the cause of "personal liberty" have been placed upon our statute-books. I shall look with deep interest, and not without hope, for a decided change in this relation.

Ever and truly your friend,
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Washington, D. C.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 19—*In steamship Germania, for Hamburg.*—Walter A. Shay, H. Stursberg, New-York; George de Chaumont, Havre; Gerhard Lomer, Adolf Lomer, Montreal; A. Bingham, New-York; I. M. Ives, Mrs. Rosina Herfel, H. Flegenheim, New-York; Mr and Mrs. Chas. Bourgeois, child and servant, Pennsylvania; Mr. Benne, New-York; C. F. Barth, Mexico; Rev. A. Lafont, New-York; Mrs. Henking, child and 2 infants, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Hansen and infant, California; Mr. and Mrs. Gottlieb Merkle and child, Illinois; Mr. and Mrs. Friedr. Ruschhaupt, Troy; Mr. and Mrs. D. Zehnder, 2 children and infant, Louisville; P. C. Jorgensen, Hein. von Lipken, Wilh. Newman, California; Mr. and Mrs. Mathias Pabst and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Leins and 2 children, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Bochmuhl, Mr. and Mrs. Leonhard Stenger, Reading; H. Bartels, Julius Borel, New-York; Mrs. Koehler and children, Oshkosh; Miss Kruger, Milwaukee; F. C. Zircher, Mrs. C. Kissling, Newark, and others in the steerage. Total, 141.

SEPT. 19—*In steamship City of New-York, for Liverpool*—Miss Gerdge, Miss Ellen Sheehan, Miss Annie Redmond, Gen. Napier, J. D. Dix and lady, Miss Ellis, Capt. C. R. Limestrong, Capt. Gennett, H. Gilmore, Mr. Chapman, wife and child, Mr. Hutchinson, G. B. Morewood, J. S. Erdman, S. M. Ariel, S. Woodward, Giles Blaque, Jr., John Bray, James Wilson and child, James Barlow, C. H. Chase, Mr. Montgomery, 2 children and nurse, L. Fleury, Mr. Seligman, Mr. Caste, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Elbs, with others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 13.—*In steamship City of Cork, from Liverpool*—Messrs. A. Wright, G. W. Appleton, T. Robertson, H. Goodwin, D. H. Barber, A. L. Thurbald, Martin Langtay, Pierre Aharty, J. A. Eddy, W. H. Canterbury, A. Rutherford, T. A. Flynn, W. R. Lewis, Don Henriquies, Nuna Raymond, Diavolous Strasbourg, L. Bowry, John Bowry, Mrs. A. Bowry, Mrs. M. Bowry, Capt. Oliver, Mons. C. Vivien and lady, Geo. Vivien, Mr. and Mrs. Brierly, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, Benj Coogan, James G. Brown, J. Stanbury. Total 31, and 600 in the steerage.

In steamship Columbia, from New-Orleans—Miss E. Sullivan, Mrs. M. V. Hotchkiss, Capt. J. W. McClure, Gen. W. P. Burton and lady, Mrs. Capt. Fuller, Mrs. Harris, Robert Cameron, U. S. N., Dr. W. B. Eager, Jr., Miss V. Gasquet, G. Babcock, A. Z. Sinsheimer, C. D. O'Sullivan, Mme. Le Blanc, Miss E. Moret, F. Giefers, M. Suraez, Lieut. C. W. Stone, Capt. L. W. Pierce, T. C. Dade, G. D. Carroll, M. Mayer, Maj. J. Brown, P. D. Pratt, Col. T. S. Mather, John Henry, Geo. Gillespie, Miss Wheeler, Miss C. Lewis, Mrs. Wells, Miss Sarah Wells, Miss Mattie Wells, Mrs. Z. Evans, Mrs. McMurray, Alfred Mitchell, A. Gernand, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Clark, Capt. J. F. Miller and servant—20 in the steerage, and 20 rebel prisoners in charge of Col. T. S. Mather.

In steamship McClellan, from Hilton Head—Col. R. H. Jackson, Col. J. B. Howell, Lieut.-Col. J. F. Hall, Capt. R. F. Clark, Capt. C. C. Carpenter, U. S. N., Surgeon Wm. S. Robinson, Lieut. C. L. Knapp, Lieut. N. G. Parker, Lieut. W. G. Tompkins, Theo. R. Davis, B. E. Carr, H. C. Dickinsoon, and 48 in the steerage.

In ship Adriatic, from London and Isle of Wight—Walter Woolcott, of London; Joseph Goldscheider, of Vienna.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 45 | Sun sets..... 6 02 | Moon sets... 11 15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 12 21 | Gov. Island.. 1 10 | Hell Gate.. 2 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 19.

Cleared.

Brigs Coronella, Salter, St. Johns, N. F., D. R. De Wolf; Robert Mowe, Hotchkiss, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Louisa, (Br.,) Harris, Harbor Grace, A. Smithers & Co.; Daniel Boone, Parke, Portland.

Schooners Marion, Mannin, Philadelphia; J. W. McKee; West Wind, Bennett, Washington; Catharine, Lane, Watch Spring, Va., T. G. Benton's Sons; L. B. Cowperthwait, Rovers, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Moonlight, Terry, Washington, Tupper & Beattie; Maria Louisa, Robbins, Bristol, L. Kenny; A. Sawyer, Bean, Saco.

Sloop Aurora, Williams, New-London, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. steamship McClellan, Gray, Hilton Head 15th instant, at noon, and Morris Island 16th. At 10¼ A. M., same day, spoke steamer Whirlwind, hence for Charleston Bar. The steamer Powhattan was to leave Hilton Head 16th, with the prize iron-clad Atlanta in tow, for New-York. The McClellan brings a mail and cabin and steerage passengers.

Steamship City of Cork, (Br.,) Tibbets, Liverpool Sept. 5, and Queenstown 7th, at 2½ P. M., with mdse. and 500 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. 8th inst., 3 A. M., 58 miles west of Fastnet, exchanged night signals with a steamer, supposed the Kangaroo, bound in; 14th, at 8½ A. M., lat. 47 52, lon. 47 50, exchanged night signals with Br. steamship Persia, hence for Liverpool; 15th, 5 P. M., lat. 44 23, lon. 53 38, passed steamship City of Limerick, for Limerick, and English bark John Hull, bound E.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Salvor, Mott, Washington, D. C., 60 hours, with mdse. to J. Hand.

Ship Rangoon, (Br.,) Leask, Cienfuegos Aug. 26, with molasses and sugar. Aug. 30, lat. 21 18, lon. 84 14, had light squally weather; at 4 P. M., saw two water-spouts making up a short distance to windward, and coming directly toward the ship; when about two miles off the top of the nearest one disappeared in a squall, but the base turned into a whirlwind, and came rushing along; at this time the ship felt the breeze, and by keeping her off the spout passed by to windward; the other spout, and it was a very large one, came directly for the vessel, but before reaching it was lost in a squall, and the only effect felt was a very heavy rain.

Ship Adriatic, Moore, London and Isle of Wight Aug. 11, with mdse. and 123 passengers to E. E. Morgan.

Bark Augusta & Jeanette (Pruss.,) Schwerdtfage, Leghorn 60 ds., and from the Rock of Gibraltar 46 ds., with mdse. to Fabbricotti Bros.

Bark Kelestad, (Norw.,) Werge, Hamburg 52 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meinck & Wendt.

Bark Return, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Kellum, London 42 ds., with mdse. to Thos. Dunham.

Brig Judge Hathaway, Meyer, Havana 17 ds., with molasses to H. E. Brown & Co. Has had heavy northerly weather. Simon Gerver, first officer, of Canada, died in hospital in Havana on Aug. 11; also, Peter Guyon, the steward, on the 26th, and Robert Smith, of Liverpool, a seaman, on Sept. 11, at sea.

Brig Mary, (Br.,) Martin, Ponce, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar and cotton to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig H. F. Colthurst, (of Turks Island,) Brown, Aquin Sept. 4, with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig J. Congdon, (Br.,) Norris, Maitland, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Osborn, Providence, in ballast. Brought to this port Captain and crew of schr. Leader, capsized off Old Field Light.

Schr. Ann D. Jackson, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal to Mott Bedell.

Schr. Daniel Brown, Heald, Fall River, in ballast. During the late gale split foresail.

Schr. Tropic Bird, (Br.,) McDougall, Matanzas 18 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Samuel Gilman, Crowell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. J. W. Faulkner, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Adele Felecia, Tourgee, Port Ewen, for Pawtucket.

Schr. C. P. Stickney, Sherwood, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Anna Sheppard, Looker, Norwich.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. E., with rain.

Sailed.

Steamships Germania, for Hamburg; City of New-York, for Liverpool; Evening Star, for New-Orleans.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 19—Arr. barks Daniel Webster and Taconia, from Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The Br brig Mary, of St. John, N. B., McKellar, from Matanzas, arrived off Sandy Hook 18th, and was ordered to Boston.

The Br. schr. T. W. Hatfield, Wood, from New-York for St. Johns, with a cargo of flour, pork and brick, ran ashore during a thick fog near Cedar-tree Neck, north side of Martha's Vineyard, last night. Remains tight.

The schr. Almon Bacon, from Albany for Portland, Me., while beating up the East River, yesterday, went ashore on the upper end of Blackwell's Island. Was got off by steamtug Active.

DISASTER.—The schr. Leader, Capt. Mayo, from Fall River for New-York, during the gale of yesterday, off Old Field Point, was capsized, and filled. Was in ballast. Her Captain and crew were taken off by schr. L. P. Smith, Capt. Osborn, from Providence, and brought to this port. Saved nothing from the vessel.

Spoken, &c.

Agnes—brig, of Glasgow, from Jamaica for Port Glasgow, Sept. 2, lat. 22 23, lon. 84 50.

East Wind—schr., of Provincetown, fishing, Sept. 7, on the Banks—had 1,300 quintals of fish.

Mary Clinton—schr., hence for Vera Cruz, 31 ds. out, Sept. 5, Key West bearing N. N. E. 20 miles.

Persia—Br. steamship, hence for Liverpool, Sept. 11, lat. 41 58, lon. 64 34.

Star of the Union—ship, from Cadiz, 35 ds.—by pilot-boat E. Nye, No. 2, on Sept. 18, 5 miles east of the lightship, and ordered her to Boston.

William Wilson—Br. ship, from Montreal for Liverpool, Sept. 9, lat. 44 34, lon. 56 29.

Foreign Ports.

At Cienfuegos, Aug. 26, barks Ben "Burges," Snow, ldg.; Pilot Fish, do.; Br. brig Lovett, do.; barks M. B. Stetson, of Boston, dischg.; Agnar, (Br.)

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY AND GENTLEMAN.

AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, causes it to grow thick and long. Beware of imitations. None genuine but Dr. Sterling's.

READ AND SEE
READ AND SEE
READ AND SEE
WHAT DR. H. H. STERLING'S
WHAT DR. H. H. STERLING'S
WHAT DR. H. H. STERLING'S
AMBROSIA WILL DO
AMBROSIA WILL DO
AMBROSIA WILL DO
IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS.
IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS.
IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that about 18 months ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling off. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft and glossy, and is five feet and four inches in length—when let down reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as since I have commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.

MRS. LUCY A. BROWN,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

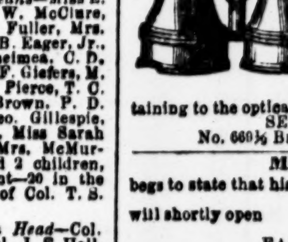
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.
NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.
NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.

Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price $1. Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. H. H. STERLING, Sole Proprietor.
Depot, No. 493 Broadway.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.



Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above, with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,

SEMMONS, Oculists—Optician.
No. 669½ Broadway, under the Lafarge House.

MR. WALLACK

begs to state that his

THEATRE

will shortly open for the regular

FALL AND WINTER SEASON,

REPAINTED, REGILT, AND DECORATED;

with all the usual TALENTED ARTISTS, and many new aspirants for public fame.

STAGE MANAGER........MR. LESTER WALLACK.

A POSTPONEMENT OF THE GREAT NATIONAL HORSE FAIR AT THE FASHION PLEASURE GROUND.

In consequence of the storm on Friday, the competition for the prizes (Nos. 19 and 27) was postponed until MONDAY.

The premium (which is filled by five entries) for the gold medal to be given to the lady who excels in horsemanship, will be contended for at 1 P. M.

ALSO,

The $1,000 premium at 2 P. M., for which *Gen. Butler, Prince and Robert Fillingham* will contend.

GEO. G. HOPKINS,
Secretary.